

L. Germ.

02.

EXERCISES

FOR

WRITING GERMAN

ACCORDING TO THE RULES OF GRAMMAR.

BY

GEORGE HENRY NOEHDEN

Ph. D. F. L. S.

Author of the German Grammar, and the Elements.

London,

PRINTED FOR J. MAWMAN, 22, POULTRY; AND
H. ESCHER, 201, PICCADILLY:

By J. B. G. VOGEL, 13, POLAND STREET.

1809.

EXERCISES

FOR

WRITING GERMAN

ACCORDING TO THE RULES OF GRAMMAR.

BY

GEORGE HENRY NOELDEN

P. D. F. A. S.

Author of the German Grammar, and the Elements.

LONDON.

Printed for J. Mawman, 25, Poultry, and

H. Escher, 201, Finsbury.

By J. B. G. / 1800, 13, Poland Street.

1800.

PREFACE.

THE Exercises, now published, have been for some time in contemplation. The utility of a similar production occurred both to the author, and was suggested from different quarters: but whether the execution of the present work, is, in any degree, correspondent to its design, is another question.

The object in view was, to furnish examples for practising the rules of grammar, in their full detail, and under all their modifications; to illustrate the peculiarities of the language; and thus to inculcate its theory, and principles.

The First Part exhibits the exercises in the order, in which the system of the grammar is developed; the Second Part, under the title of *Miscellaneous Composition*, affords a few specimens

for translation, by means of which the rules of the first part will be promiscuously repeated.

The Notes, under the text, are given with that accuracy, in point of reference, and, it is hoped, with that plainness and perspicuity, in regard to expression, that they will enable the student to go through the exercises, without much error. But his success will be more certain, if he has, besides, the assistance of a judicious, and intelligent teacher. It is to be remarked, that the quotations answer to the second edition of the Grammar. If a person possess only the first edition, he may, by transcribing the pages of the second, upon those of his own copy, render it equally serviceable. To expedite the search for the passages quoted, not only the number of the page is mentioned, but also that of the rule, or observation, expressed within the page. In those instances, where no such numbers are to be found within the pages, the lines are, generally, cited.

Before the student takes up his pen, he should carefully examine every note, belonging to the sentence which he is about to translate; see to what words each note refers; then peruse the

passages, of the Grammar or Elements, quoted, with attention; and when he understands their application, finally write down the German. When a sentence is finished, the notes should be briefly reconsidered; and, if every point in the exercise appear correct, the next sentence will be proceeded with, in the same manner.

In the notes themselves, new and instructive observations, will occasionally be found, so that they are not to be regarded as mere vehicles of quotation, but as a repository of grammatical information, not unworthy the consideration of the student. Under the eye of a master, the foregoing injunctions will be duly observed.

The rules of orthography ought, from the first commencement, to be rigidly enforced. The minutest circumstances should be attended to. The notes of the exercises seldom hint at this branch of grammatical practice; but it is, on that account, not to be neglected. It must chiefly be left to the master's care, to see that justice is done to it. What has been said upon this subject, in the Grammar, from p. 21 to 28, will be read with advantage.

It will be advisable for the student, when he

begins to write, to make use, immediately, of the German hand. For it is necessary, that he should be acquainted with this mode of forming the letters; and, with a little patience and perseverance, he will, in the progress of his exercises, easily acquire a readiness in that hand-writing. The copper-plate, inserted in the Grammar, p. 20, will be of service, especially when accompanied by the advice of the teacher.

The five first Sections of the Exercises embrace the First, or Elementary, Part of the Grammar. In them, not only the Grammar itself, but also the Elements, are quoted. These sections must be attentively, and repeatedly practised. The master may enlarge, and multiply the examples; for they are by no means exhausted. By dwelling upon those sections, it is not meant to be insinuated, that the remaining Three are of inferior consequence. They demand an equal portion of care, and attention: but they may be considered as forming the second stage of the scholar's progress. As a general maxim, repetition is strongly recommended: let the scholar tread his ground over and over again, till he is so intimately acquainted with every step which is to be taken, that he may be able to find his

way, without the concurrence of a guide. And this must not be looked upon as delay, or loss of time. It is the most profitable manner, in which he can bestow his labour; and will, with the greatest certainty, put him in possession of an accurate knowledge of the language.

When the student has written his exercise, and ensured its correctness, let him transcribe it in a clean copy-book, with the page of the printed exercises quoted on the margin. This will have the following use. As he advances, he will occasionally, and in the Second Part frequently, be referred to the examples that went before: then, in case of uncertainty, he will, at once, be able to recur to his former compositions, and bring more efficaciously to his recollection the rule, or observation, concerning which he doubted. The arrangement, adopted in the first part of the Exercises, and the superscriptions of the pages, greatly facilitate such references; but the copy-book will be found an additional convenience.

It sometimes happens, that a person is either negligent, or unsuccessful, in particular points of grammatical theory. He may, for example, be careless about the gender; or perhaps deficient in

the use of the adjective forms, the compound verbs, or in any similar instance. If such a defect is perceived by the master, let him bring the pupil back to the place in the exercises, where the failing is manifested; and detain him there, by continued practice, till the infirmity is thoroughly cured.

The first part of the exercises being gone through, according to the method suggested, little difficulty will be experienced in the Second Part. The road has been made passable, and easy, by the labours of the first part. The notes will now, principally, consist of numerical references; and additional explanation will seldom be found necessary. The Second Part of the Exercises may be extended, and varied, at the pleasure of the master, through every branch of composition. It was originally designed, to have given it a greater space, and more diversity, even in the present publication; but some reasons afterwards made it eligible, to confine the work within narrower limits, than was at first intended, which precluded the execution of that purpose.

The course of the exercises being accomplished, it will remain for the student, by his

farther industry and diligence, to cultivate, and maintain his experience in writing. This may be done either by translation, or by original composition. But constant practice is required, to write well, and with ease: not a day should pass without it. It must be remembered, that knowledge acquired demands to be carefully preserved; without which care, the acquisition will again diminish, and, perhaps, ultimately be lost.

In the first project of this work was comprehended a Vocabulary, English and German, to be annexed at the end, and containing a full supply of words, for the use of the exercises. This would, unquestionably, have proved of considerable advantage, to the teacher as well as to the learner, especially when it is recollected, how inadequately we are furnished with proper dictionaries. Much of the labour now unavoidably imposed, would have been spared: the appropriate significations would have been readily obtained, and the whole operation been accelerated. From the manner, in which I confess myself to be sensible of the utility of such an addition, it may be inferred, how much I regret, that circumstances have compelled me, for the present to omit it. But should the want of it be seriously felt, I pledge myself to publish

it, at some future period, in the form of a supplement. Some benefit would likewise have resulted from an index to the notes, both in regard to the exercises themselves, to facilitate the references ; and in a general point of view, so far as those notes, now and then, afford either new remarks, or illustrations, and amendments, of former observations. But this appendage also the pressure of time has obliged me to postpone.

I am, altogether, conscious of the faults and imperfections, which may be imputable to the present publication ; but I am not dejected by this apprehension. What I have produced, is a first attempt ; which, though not carelessly, and neglectfully undertaken, and executed, must, nevertheless, be liable to many defects, and errors. Any future attention, which I may have an opportunity of bestowing upon the work, will be most willingly devoted. I know, that it is difficult, and, perhaps, beyond the power of common abilities, to accomplish, at once, something approaching to perfection : and the truth of Quintilian's remark will be acknowledged :—*Supervacuum foret in studiis longior labor, si nihil liceret melius invenire præteritis* *.

* Institut. Orat. III, 6.

I have, for many years, entertained the ambition of seeing the language and literature of my native country become an object of attention to the people of England, thinking that, by such a communication, a reciprocal advantage would accrue to the sciences, in both nations. This notion has excited my own feeble endeavours towards that purpose, and been the first cause, to which my grammatical publications must be ascribed. By the Grammar, Elements, and Exercises, some steps, I flatter myself, have been gained: but more still remains to be done, before the student can satisfactorily pursue his labours. The principal want is that of a Dictionary. Of all those which exist, I have no hesitation to pronounce, that none is competent to the use, for which it is required. Some years ago, I projected the publication of such a work, and began to put my design in practice; but I was afterwards induced to suspend my progress. I had set out upon too large a scale, and entered into a detail of execution, disproportionate to the leisure, which I had at command. Were I to resume this undertaking, which may not be improbable, I should so form my plan, as to render the completion less difficult, and protracted; and to enable me, in the first instance, to relieve the

immediate necessity of the Public. A more accurate and extensive performance might, then, be expected at a subsequent period.

Next to the Dictionary, a Reading Book, or a Collection of Extracts from the best authors, illustrated by grammatical, and explanatory notes, would be highly desirable. Such a work, if properly treated, could not fail to be productive of great advantages. It might be given in more volumes than one, adapted to the views, and convenience of the scholar. Whether I shall myself engage in a similar publication, will perhaps not so much depend upon my own inclination, as upon the influence of external circumstances.

G. H. NOEHDEN.

London, July 10, 1809.

EXERCISES.

PART I.

PRACTICE ON THE RULES OF GRAMMAR.

SECTION I.

ON THE ARTICLE; THE GENDER; AND THE NOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

§. 1.

Article and Gender.*

THE 1) King, and the Queen: likewise the prince,
and the princess : the bishop, and the abbot : the

* See the Grammar p. 104. and 106. the Elements
p. 3. and 4. From the 2d part of the Grammar (p. 364)
a rule is here to be anticipated, viz. that the article,
whether definite, or indefinite, must agree with the
noun to which it belongs, in gender, number, and case.

Observe, that a noun substantive is always to be be-
gun with a capital letter. See Grammar p. 22. No. 1.

1) Names and appellations, male or female. Rule 1,

B

abbess, and the nun : the landlord, and the landlady. A sailor, a soldier ; a tailor, a shoemaker ; a waiting-woman, and a sempstress.

1) The summer, the spring, the autumn, and the winter. The (month 2 of) January, the (month 2 of) May, the (month 2 of) December. The Monday, and the Tuesday ; the Wednesday as well 3) as the Thursday ; likewise the Friday, and the Saturday ; and also the Sunday. Not only a northwind, 4) but also an eastwind : a westwind, and a southwind. The northeastwind, and the southwestwind.

masculine, and feminine gender. Grammar p. 106. and 108. Elem. p. 4.

1) Masculine gender. See Grammar p. 107. Rule 2. Elem. p. 4. Rule 4.

2) The words : (month of), are to be omitted ; and you are to say, “ The January, the May, &c.”

3) *As well as*, *so wohl als auch*, or, *sowohl als*. See Grammar p. 357. Elem. 106. *Sowohl* is generally put before the first substantive, and *als auch*, or *als*, before the second, thus : *Sowohl der Mittwoch, als auch der Donnerstag*.

4) *But*, after a negative, to be expressed by *sondern*. See Gr. p. 357. Elem. 106.

1) The flint, and the limestone ; the amethyst, and the emerald ; the diamond, and the ruby ; the porphyry, and the granite.

2) The ring : the courtier, and the odd fellow ; the sparrow, and the linnet.

3) A plum, and a pear, an apricot, 4) and a peach. The grape, and the nut ; the pink, and the tulip ; the rose, and the lily.

5) The Danube, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Moselle. The Thames, and the Humber ; the Rhone, and the Seine ; the Tiber, and the Vistula.

6) Not a separation, but a combination : not

1) Gr. p. 107. Masculine gender, Rule 3. Elem. p. 4. Rule 5.

2) Gr. p. 107. Masc. gend. R. 4. Elem. p. 4. R. 6.

3) Gr. p. 109. Feminine gender, Rule 2. Elem. p. 4. R. 2.

4) There is generally a comma put, in English, before the conjunction and : in German, that comma is generally omitted before und. See Gr. p. 24. b.

5) Feminine gender, Rule 3. Grammar p. 109. Elem. p. 4.

6) Feminine gender, Gramm. Rule 4 and 7. p. 109. Elem. Rule 4. p. 4. It may here be noticed, that the terminations *ei* and *ey* are entirely the same ; and that if some persons suppose there is a difference, it is imaginary. We prefer the manner of writing that ending with a *y*, as stated in the Grammar, p. 43.

1) the dependence, but the liberty. The county; the friendship, and the enmity. The magnanimity, and the humility. The flattery, and the hypocrisy. A corporate society 2). The jaundice, and the pulmonary consumption.

3) The A, and the B: likewise the F, and the G; the K, and the L.

4) The gold, the silver, the lead, the tin, the copper, the brass, the iron, the ore.

5) The bishopric, the principality, the dukedom, the sanctuary.

6) The little child, the little boy. The little son,

1) The definite article, in the subsequent examples, sounds uncouth, according to the English; but this kind of awkwardness is unavoidable, in similar exercises. While we are engaged with the first rudiments of language, the scope of thought is naturally much limited. As we advance, the sense may be enlarged, and more assimilated to a connected train of ideas.

2) Die Zunft, which denotes a company of tradesmen, or mechanics.

3) Neuter gender, Rule 1. Gr. p. 110. El. p. 5.

4) Neut. g. R. 2. Gr. p. 110. El. p. 5.

5) Neut. g. Gr. Rule 4. p. 111. El. Rule 7. p. 5.

6) Diminutives. Neut. g. Gr. Rule 7. p. 111. El. Rule 4. p. 5. The idea *little* is here not to be expressed by the adjective, but by giving to the substantive

and the little daughter. The little dog, and the little cat. The little book, and the little table.

1) The sleeping, and the waking; the reading, and the writing. The weeping, and the smiling; the sneezing, and the coughing. The painting, and the drawing; also the seeing, and the admiring.

2) The *farewell!* The *alas!* The (3 word) *I*, the (3 word) *and*. The 4) *black*, the *white*, the *blue*, the *yellow*.

a diminutive form, concerning which it will be proper to refer to the Grammar, p. 133, Observation 5.

1) The action of the verb expressed substantively, which is in English done by the participle, in German by the infinitive. See the Grammar, p. 326. The rule to be applied here, is the 5th of the neut. g. Gr. p. 111. El. p. 5.

2) Words, which are not substantives, having for the purpose of distinction, the definite article prefixed. Neut. g. Rule 6. Gr. p. 111. El. p. 5.

3) Omit *word*.

4) These adjectives are made substantives by abstraction. See Gr. p. 176. No. 2.

1) The 2) extensive (3 country of) Germany; the 4) cold (3 country of) Russia; the 5) damp (3 country of) Holland, and 6) the well cultivated Belgium. The 7) hot (3 climate of) India, and 8) the frozen (3 region of) Lapland. The 9) free (3 nation of) Britain, and the 10) servile (3 people of) France.

1) The names of countries, and places, may, in German, be joined with an adjective, and an article, without the intervention of any other word, thus: "The extensive Germany, the cold Russia, the hot India, the cold Lapland, the great London, the free Britain;"—the auxiliary terms made use of, in English, such as, 'country of, climate of, region of, city of, nation of,' being omitted. These terms are, in the above exercise, put in parenthesis, to indicate, that they are, in German, to be left out. The names of countries and places themselves, are to be considered as of the neuter gender, according to Rule 3. Gr. p. 111. El. p. 5.

2) I will at once put the adjectives, which are here to be employed, in their right form, so that the student will have nothing farther to do, than to transcribe them in their places, as they are numbered, viz.

2) extensive, weitläuftige. 4) Kalte. 5) Feuchte.
6) Wohlangebaute. 7) Heisse. 8) Erstarrte. 9) Freie.
10) Knechtische. 11) Große. 12) Lustige. 13) Schöne.
14) Reizende.

3) The words placed in parenthesis are to be left out, as is mentioned in note 1.

The 11) great (3 city of) London, and the 12) gay (3 city of) Paris; 13) the beautiful (3 city of) Bath, and the 14) charming (3 town of) Naples.

§ 2.

The Four Declensions of Substantives†.

1) The sister, the brother, the boy, and the child. The cat, the tiger, the hare, and the dog. The pen, and the ink; the penknife, the inkstand, and the paper. The aunt, and the uncle; the niece, and the nephew.

The physician, and the divine; the lawyer*, and the orator; the poet, and the female singer; the actress, and the sophist*.

† See the Grammar, from p. 123; and the Elements from p. 5.

1) The distinction of the four declensions, to which the student should, in this place, pay particular attention, so as precisely to ascertain, to which declension each word belongs.

* The words, marked thus *, belong to the 3d declension, though they are not comprehended in the general rule. They are enumerated in the 3d Observation on that declension, Gr. p. 137. El. p. 13; which

The nose, the eye, the lip, and the face. The breast, the heart *, the hand, the finger, the foot. The skin, the nail, and the hair. The tongue, the palate, and the tooth.

The snake, the lion, the elephant *, the rain-deer. The cow, the ox *, the ass, the pig, and the sheep. The soldier *, the scholar, the student *, the candidate *, the prelate *. The shepherd, and the herdsman : the prince *, and the subject *.

The earth, the land, the rock *. The count *, the hero *. A brute animal, and a human being *. A simpleton *, and a dunce *; a Jesuit *, and a Cossac *.

1) The cares, and the joys ; the thoughts, and the feelings. The knives, and the forks ; the plates, and the dishes. The rewards, and the punishments ; the difficulties, and the dangers. The hands, the arms, the legs. The bows, the 2) crossbows, the swords, the javelins. The wars, and the battles. The necessities, and the sufferings. The boys, and the girls ; the mothers, and the daughters.

Observation the learner must render himself perfectly acquainted with.

- 1) The plural number of the different declensions.
- 2) See the Gr. p. 130. Obs. 4.

1) Three 2) pears, and five 3) apples. Two 4) men, and twenty 5) wolves. A thousand 6) houses, and two 5) palaces; twelve 2) doors, and six 3) gardens. The 2) times, the 5) circumstances, and the 5) wishes. The 2) floods, the 5) rivers, the 4) wells, and the boats. The 4) letters (of the alphabet), the 2) writings, the 3) concerns, and the 5) proposals. 3) Cloaks, 3) threads, 3) hammers, 2) freights, 2) burdens, 2) posts, 2) forms, 2) debts, 2) tracks. 4) Advocates, 4) fools, 4) Janissaries, 4) tyrants. 6) Bodies, 6) spirits, 6) leaves, 6) books, 5) heads, 5) frogs, 5) cocks.

1) Words which deviate in the plural number from the common rules. Concerning the numerals here used see Gr. p. 188. El. p. 30.—An observation may be made, in this place, which has been omitted in the Grammar, viz. that before *hundred* and *thousand*, it is not usual, in German, to put the first numeral, for instance not to say, *one hundred pounds*, *one thousand pounds*, but, *hundred pounds*, *thousand pounds*.

2) See Gr. p. 129. Obs. 1. El. p. 8. Obs. 3.

3) Gr. p. 133. Obs. 4. El. p. 10. Obs. 2.

4) Gr. p. 137. Obs. 3. El. p. 13. *Man* is here to be taken in its most general sense, for human being, and to be expressed by *der Mensch*.

5) Gr. p. 141. Obs. 3. El. p. 17. Obs. 2.

6) Gr. p. 141. Obs. 2. El. p. 16. Obs. 1.

* The benches, and the 1) banks (places for keeping money).—2) The sophas, the climates.—3) The fellows; 4) the peasants, the slippers; the eyes, the stings, the ends.—5) The Christians, the princes.—6) The cheeses, the palaces.—7) The affections, the diamonds, the insects, the ears, the pains, the spurs, the states, the subjects.—8) The beds, and the bedding; the bonds, and the ribbons; the faces, and the visions; the dominions, and the countries.

9) The daughter of the woman, and the son of the man. The friend of the father, and the brother of the mother. The flowers of the garden, and the trees of the forest. The fruits of the land, and the

* The following are irregularities in the formation of the plural number of several words, noticed in different observations.

- 1) See Gr. p. 130. Obs. 3.
- 2) Gr. p. 132. Obs. 2.
- 3) p. 133. Obs. 3.
- 4) p. 136. Obs. 6.
- 5) p. 137. Obs. 2.
- 6) p. 139. Obs. 6.
- 7) p. 142. Obs. 4.
- 8) p. 143. Obs. 5.
- 9) The cases of the different declensions are now to be exemplified.

riches of the sea. The inhabitants of the island, and the subjects of the king. The nature of 1) man, and the inclination of the heart.

— Two pears, 2) instead of one apple. With a knife, and a fork. From the room into the garden, and then along the river, as far as the wood. By means of a wall on this side of the brook. On the other side of the mountain; on the outside of the gate, and above the hill, within the boundaries. According to the description of the boy, six persons, besides the children. — Through the town, without a coat. In the hall, and about (around) the table. For the value of the money; against the friend of the master. — On account of the war, and during the winter. By the power of 3) ambition, for the sake of 3) glory, notwithstanding the dan-

1) Mensch, masculine g. 3d decl. the general term for one of the human species. — Terms of a comprehensive, and general signification, such as 'man' in this place, require the article in German, so that you must say, 'the nature of *the* man.' See Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

2) In treating of the cases, an opportunity is afforded of using the prepositions, which will accordingly be done in the following exercises. See, concerning the prepositions, the Grammar, from p. 335 to 349, and the Elem. from p. 99 to 104.

3) Say: 'of *the* ambition; of *the* glory. See the

ger. By the river, and opposite to the castle. With six thousand soldiers, besides the horsemen. From the moment of the dispersion. In consequence of the orders, towards the center point of the army.— In a letter to the minister, upon the state of the nation. Between two evils, and under the influence 1) of difficulties. On the bank of a river, thence up to the top of a mountain. From the witnesses in the house, into the court before the judge. Among the princes of 2) Europe, ten years ago.—Behind the trees, and above the fields.

3) For the sake of 4) peace, and because 5) of the boy. The steadfastness of faith, against the perverseness of the will. With the pride of a lord 6),

last note but one, and the Grammar there quoted, p. 367, No. 1.

1) *Of* is here to be rendered by *von*, without an article. See Gr. p. 370. No. 1.

2) *Von*. See the foregoing note.

3) The genitive cases of some nouns in the 3d declension, mentioned Gr. p. 136. Obs. 1.

4) Say: 'of *the* peace,' according to Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

5) Because of, *wegen*, or *halben*; to be put after its case: the genitive, 'of the boy,' to be *des Knabens*, by Obs. 1. p. 136.

6) *Herr*, the 3d decl. See Gr. p. 136. Obs. 1.

and the ferocity of a barbarian. The rewards of 1) obedience; the love of 2) God; a covenant with God. The admonitions of the pastor 1); and the example of the neighbour 1).

3) Thirty miles, a hundred fathoms, seven yards, five inches. Three ounces of sugar; four pounds of sealing-wax, ten quires of paper, six parcels of pens. Fifty dozens of wine, and twelve casks of beer. Twelve heads of cattle; twenty stone of beef. Three pair of shoes, nine pair of stockings.—A horse sixteen hands high 4); a man

1) Gr. p. 140. Obs. 1.

2) See Gr. p. 140. Obs. 1.

3) Words denoting measure, weight, quantity. See Gr. p. 147. No. 3. Substantives of that description are seldom used in the plural number, excepting *die Meile*, the mile; *die Elle*, the yard, or ell; *die Unze*, the ounce.—The substantives, which follow such words, are not declined, but remain in the nominative case, though the English language requires the preposition *of*. See Gr. p. 149. Adjectives and participles, joined with those words, are always put after them; for example, ‘fifteen feet long, *funfzehn Fuß lang*.

4 The English adjective occupies here the same place as the German, according to the foregoing note.

1) weighing eighteen stone. Nine pieces of cloth, two yards wide.

2) The Iliad 3) of Homer, and the Æneid of Virgil. Gellert's comedies, and Lessing's tragedies. Johnson's works, and Dryden's poems. The beauties of Flora, and the sheaves of Ceres.—With 4) Cicero, and Demosthenes; for 5) Pitt, and Fox.—6) Moriz's travels, Frisch's dictionary, and Schulz's observations. Frederica's gentleness, and Amelia's vivacity.—7) The valour of Achilles, and the piety

1) 'Weighing,' is to be rendered by *schwer*, heavy, and to stand after the quantity mentioned, according to note last but one.

2) Proper names. Gr. p. 151. El. p. 19.

3) Refer to Gr. p. 155, line 20.

4) The preposition *mit*, with, governs the dative case. The dative and accusative cases in proper names are, generally, best formed by means of the article. The termination *n* or *en*, for those cases, can hardly be admitted, in good language. See Gr. p. 155, two lines from below. It is not uncommon, especially after prepositions, when the case intended cannot be mistaken, to dispense both with the termination, and the article.

5) For, *für*, governs the accusative.

6) See the Grammar, p. 154, line 1.

7) Gr. p. 154, l. 24.

of Æneas; the victories of Camillus, and the patriotism of Brutus. Fifty years before the birth 1) of Christ.—2) The code of the emperor Justinian; the life of the poet Klopstock. King William's campaigns; admiral Nelson's battles. The correspondence between 3) the prince Stahremberg, and Mr. Secretary Canning. The history 4) of John Christopher Gatterer; the translations of William Augustus Schlegel. The writings of Charles Henry Adolphus Weber.—The monument of Leopold Joseph de Bülow; the picture of Lewis Godfrey 5) de Golz.—The reign 6) of George 7) the First, king 8) of England.—The heroes 9) of Greece, and the ge-

1) In this phrase the latin genitive case, *Christi*, is very commonly made use of, in this manner: *vor Christi Geburt*, before the birth of Christ.

2) The genitive is supposed to precede. See Gr. p. 156, l. 17.

3) Gr. p. 156, three lines from the bottom.

4) The genitive case, again to be placed before the word which governs it. See Gr. p. 157, l. 2.

5) The particle *de*, of, in German *von*, designates a nobleman. See Gr. p. 157, l. 7.

6) See Gr. p. 157, middle.

7) 'The First,' genitive case, *des ersten*.

8) 'Of,' *von*. See Gr. p. 370, l. 7.

9) Names of countries in the genitive case, placed before the words by which that case is governed. See

itals of Rome. The poets of Germany, and the philosophers of England.

1) The Homers, the Virgils ; the Newtons, the Leibnitzes ; the Schillers, the Schlegels, the

Gr. p. 157, l. 8. The preposition *von*, might also be employed. See the foregoing note.

1) The plural number of proper names is seldom wanted. When it is required, the best mode of forming it seems, in general, to be, that of following the four declensions, according to the respective terminations. See Gr. p. 158, l. 2. El. p. 19. Rule 2. In many instances, however, an uncouthness would appear, if that method were strictly adhered to ; for example, above, in the names *Bacon*, *Priestley*, which, according to the rule, should make the plural *Bacone*, *Priestleye*. Such asperities may be softened by an expedient, which is applied to certain words of the 2d declension, and noticed in the Gr. p. 132. Obs. 2. The letter *s* is employed for the ending of the plural, as is done in English : *Priestleys*, *Bacons*. Proper names of the masculine gender, ending in *e* and *st*, ought to model their plural, after the 3d declension, by the termination *en*. To this it is to be objected, that it might be mistaken for the female ending, instead of *inn*, *die Götten*, for *die Götthinn*, *Mrs.* or *Miss Goethe*. It, therefore, seems to be preferable to assign those which end in *st* to the 4th declension, as *Theophrast*, plur. *die Theophraste* ; and those in *e* might perhaps best be distinguished by the termination *ns*, *die Götthens*, *die Heynens*.

Göthes, the Wielands. The Bacons, the Priestleys, the Minervas, the Corinnas, the Sapphos.

SECTION II.

ON THE ADJECTIVE, AND PRONOUN.

§. 1.

*The Four Forms of Adjectives.**

1) Black, white, red, blue. Hot, cold, light, dark.—The spring warm, and pleasant; the autumn wet, and unhealthy.—The brook clear, and gentle; the mountain high, and steep. Eugene bold, yet courteous; Charles brave, and ardent.—The wine is (ist) good, the beer is bad. I call (ich nenne) the bread tolerable, but the mead excellent. The Greeks were (waren) ingenious, the Romans warlike; the French are (sind) lively, the English re-

Most of the female names will form their plural in *en*; those in *o*, by *on*.

* See Gr. from p. 159 to 177; and the El. p. 21-26.

1) The First Form of Adjectives. See Gr. p. 159-161. El. p. 21. The first is the form, in which the adjective appears in the dictionaries. The participles, in the following exercises, are to be considered as adjectives, and to be treated by the same rules. See Gr. p. 175, VII.

flecting; the Germans industrious, the Dutch persevering, and diligent.

1) Sweet wine, new milk, fine honey. Great fame, distinguished bravery, and 2) high merit. Fertile fields, and rich harvests. Good highroads, and navigable rivers. Valiant soldiers, and peaceful citizens. The nourishment of good bread, and the benefit of salubrious air. The enjoyment of innocent mirth, in the society of pleasant friends. With free will, and perfect independence, out of a small fortune. By dint of great patience, and by the means of prudent measures. After extraordinary difficulties, besides unavoidable loss. Without proper industry, and against powerful competitors. For base gain, and through detestable artifices. From enviable opulence into wretched poverty.

1) The Second Form of Adjectives, Gr. p. 161-165. El. p. 21. In this and the following forms, it is necessary to anticipate a rule from the Second Part of Grammar, viz. that an adjective must agree with the substantive before which it is placed, in gender, number, and case. See Gr. p. 372. Rule 1. The same applies to pronouns, and participles.

2) This adjective is *hoch*, in the first form; in the other forms, the *ch*, at the end, is exchanged for *h*, as in the 2d, *hoher*, *hohe*, *hohes*, See Gr. p. 53, note.

Between intimate friends, and before impartial judges.

1) The value of good old Spanish wine; the strength of genuine high-flavoured brandy. Six casks of fine, white, West-Indian sugar. Two bushels of excellent English barley. A pint of good, rich, new milk. A number of liberal, compassionate, and virtuous people. With great, noble, and quick resolution.

2) All honest men, and several heroic women. Some pretty poems, and sundry learned treatises. Such remarkable letters, and many other curious passages. The contents of many instructive writings, and the weight of such living examples. The duty of all pious Christians; the inclination of many wicked citizens. The exertions of several enlightened princes; the prejudices of 3) a few old-fashioned people, and the wishes of some ill-disposed, and selfish persons.

4) Very fertile soil; extremely cold water. Much violent rain, and little dry weather. Some hard frost, and yet very frequent wet.

1) See Gr. p. 162. Obs. 1.

2) See Gr. p. 163. Obs. 2.

3) In German, the indefinite article is not used before *wenige*, 'few.'

4) See Gr. p. 164. Obs. 3.

1) Fifty strong men, and a hundred little children; about sixty young women. All kinds (allerley 2) of ancient coins; different sorts of (mancherley 2) beautiful medals.

3) The sagacious elephant, the wily serpent, and the spirited horse. The white swans, and the black crows. The ravenous wolves, and the guiltless lambs.

This great victory, and 4) that sanguinary battle. Those wonderful exploits, and these beneficial consequences. Every sensible man, and many a prudent youth. Which reasonable conclusion, from (aus 5) those striking incidents; which solid conviction, after that long experience.

From this fatiguing journey into the distant parts 6) of Europe: the speedy return of that beloved person. The certain effect of those severe

1) See Gr. p. 164. Obs. 3.

2) See Gr. p. 165. 172. III. and 198. IV. The word mancherley, meaning 'of different sorts,' has been omitted in those passages.

3) The Third Form of Adjectives. See Gr. p. 165-168. El. p. 22-24.

4) Jener, Jene, Jenes.

5) Preposition with the dative.

6) Von. See Gr. p. 370. No. 1.

measures upon (auf 1) the tender feelings of this estimable youth. With every desirable advantage, and without the 2) smallest cause of 3) regret. From the generous bounty of the good old man to (an 4) the impoverished inhabitants of that desolated country. Through the united efforts of the well disposed subjects of this extensive empire: the valuable life of many an innocent 5) being, besides the immense wealth of the mercantile branch of that opulent city. In those terrible scenes of the last civil war; the common prudence of every loyal inhabitant in this unhappy town.

The 6) aforesaid rigorous law; and the above-mentioned ancient regulation. The 7) above stated important limitation, and definition.

-
- 1) Prep. Accusative.
 - 2) Superlative degree, geringst.
 - 3) Say: 'of *the* regret.' See Gr. 367. No. 1.
 - 4) Prep. Acc.
 - 5) 'Human being,' der Mensch, 3d decl.
 - 6) These, and similar participles, besagt, aforesaid, gedacht and erwähnt, beforementioned, require any adjective, before which they may happen to be placed, to be in the 3d form. See Gr. p. 168. Obs. 2. Those participles are frequently employed without an article, and bear the resemblance of demonstrative pronouns.
 - 7) 'Above stated' may be expressed by gedacht.

1) A true and just sentence; an impressive and sufficient excuse; a kind and friendly word. On account of a slight error, in a vast undertaking, with an astonishing loss. A due recompence to
 2) an old and faithful servant, for a long and steady service.

3) The names of two brave men, and the memory of three humane soldiers.

The comparison of two or three different creatures. The advantage of two enlightened opinions, and the judgment of three wise, calm, and honest friends.—4) Both the young people, with both the old and happy parents. The joy of both the little children; and the gaiety of both the grown up boys.

1) The Fourth Form of Adjectives. See Gr. p. 168-171. El. p. 24-26.

2) 'To,' an, with the accusative.

3) The numarals *zwey* and *drey*, two and three, before adjectives. These numerals are capable of inflection, in the genitive and dative, and then govern the adjective in the 4th form. See Gr. p. 169, l. 5. El. p. 24 and 25.

4) *Beide*, both, is commonly used, in German, without the article, and, like *zwey*, *drey*, causes the adjective to stand in the 4th form. See Gr. p. 169, the note. Say here, 'Both young people, both old and happy parents, both grown up boys.' The article may be, and is

1) No rational and conscientious father, no tender and prudent mother, no dutiful and obedient child. The principles of no human law, the doctrines of no known science. 2) From no intelligible cause, and with no assignable object. Through no particular obstacle, and against no great resistance; for no laudable and honorable purpose. No similar circumstances, no dangerous times, no grievous oppressions. On account of no extraordinary misfortunes, through no pardonable errors, 2) from no unexpected occurrences. In no civil wars, between no furious and revengeful enemies.

3) I wretched man, thou innocent child, she unhappy woman! To thee, ungrateful youth; and for you, unfeeling friends! We short sighted mortals, you deluded creatures; to us perishable

often, employed, especially in the genitive and dative cases, and after prepositions; but then it always precedes *beide*, and the adjective following must be considered in the 3d form: as, mit den beiden alten und glücklichen Aeltern.

1) The negative adjective, *kein*. Gr. p. 169. El. p. 25.

2) *Muß*, dat.

3) Personal pronouns, before adjectives. See Gr. p. 170. El. p. 25. 26.

beings. 1) My old friend, and his worthy mother. Thy faithful dog, and his black cat: our large house, and your beautiful garden. Their good-natured offer, and our ready consent. The woman with her little child: the son with his aged father. During his long and useful life. From our sincere gratitude for his unexpected assistance, in our particular difficulties. Our own exertions, without your powerful support, against their formidable machinations. Your obliging letters, and our thankful answers, through our common friends. For their many kindnesses, towards your distressed countrymen.

2) Pure (*lauter*) gold, serene air, an obscure (*dunkel*) corner. A noble horse of 3) a dark (*dunkel*) colour. The serene countenance of this lively boy.

4) Some ink; various 5) sorts of paper;

1) Possessive pronouns, before adjectives. Gr. p. 170. and 171. El. p. 25.

2) See Gr. p. 171. Additional Remarks on the Adjective *f*.

3) 'Of,' expressing quality, is rendered by *von*. See Gr. p. 370. No. 2.

4) Gr. p. 172. III.

5) *Mancherley*. This word, and also *vielerley*, is omitted in the Grammar, p. 172. III.

all 1) kinds of colours ; many 2) sorts of flowers.
 On account of various (*mancherley*) reasons ; with
 some money ; through all kinds of persuasions.
 3) The whole of Europe, and the half of Asia.
 The sentiments of 4) all England, and the wishes
 of one 5) half of France

6) Much gold, and little silver ; much danger,
 and little trouble ; much noise, and little
 authority Without much wisdom, and with little
 courage.

7) The great quantity of copper, and the
 small quantity of lead. This great quantity of
 ice, and that small quantity of snow. My great
 quantity of land, and his small quantity of cattle.
 Our great number of ships, and their small number

1) *Allerley*, or *allerhand*.

2) *Bielerley*.

3) 'The whole of' expressed by *gan3*; 'the half of'
 by *halb*. See Gr. p. 172. III.

4) 'Of,' *von*. See Gr. p. 370. No. 1. 'All,' *gan3*.
 Gr. p. 172. III.

5) 'One half,' *halb*. Gr. p. 172. III.

6) See Gr. p. 172. IV.

7) *Biel* and *wenig*, with an article, or a pronoun,
 before them, in the 3d form, signifying great quantity,
 little quantity, great number, small number. See Gr.
 p. 172 last line, and p. 173.

of seamen.—With 1) a great deal of money; for the sake of a little bread.—2) Many of us; few of you; many of them; few of us. 3) A great number of people, and a small quantity of provisions.

4) The learned man, and the wise man. The female acquaintance, and the female relation. A traveller, and a colonel. 5) A German, and his servant.—Learned men are (find) not always

1) Say, 'much money,' 'little bread,' in the 2d form. See Gr. p. 173, l. 9.

2) See Gr. p. 173 and 174. The genitives 'of us, of you, of them,' precede, and 'many' is rendered by viel, 'few' by wenig.

3) The genitives, 'of people, of bread,' again precede. They must have the definitive article, of *the* people, of *the* bread. 'A great number, viel; 'a small quantity, wenig.

4) Substantives, formed of adjectives, by ellipsis, which remain liable to the three last forms of adjectives. See Gr. p. 175. VIII, 1.

5) 'A native of Germany,' ein Deutscher. This word belongs to those mentioned Gr. p. 175. VIII, though it has been inadvertently omitted. It is subject to the three adjective forms. Der Deutsche, the German, 3d form; ein Deutscher, eines Deutschen, a German, of a German, 4th form.

sensible, philosophers are not always learned men. The expences of a traveller. My relation, with the fair lady. The orders of the colonel, through his servant. The lover (der Geliebte) of a fair lady (die Schöne). The laws of the Sublime, and the observations concerning the Beautiful. Our servants, and their acquaintances. The lovers (Geliebter) of those fair ones.

1) The blue, and the yellow; the splendor of the red, against the refulgence of the white. The black, together with the brown. The grey behind the purple. The rotundity of the earth:

§. 2.

*The Comparison of Adjectives.**

2) One book more valuable than another: this river deeper than that. Six men more powerful than five.

3) The oak harder than the fir; the boy

1) Adjectives made substantives by abstraction. See Gr. p. 176. No. 2.

* See Gr. p. 177-188. El. p. 26-29.

2) Comparative degree. Gr. p. 178-181. El. p. 26. 27.

3) The vowels a, o, u changed into â, ô, û, in the comparative degree. See Gr. p. 178. Obs. 1. El. p. 27. Obs. 1.

stronger than the girl. The master poorer than his servant ; the son greater than his father. The brother younger than the sister ; the days shorter than the nights.—1) The spring more rough than the winter. Hypocrisy more false than treachery ; a face paler than 2) ashes. A tree more hollow, than a nutshell ; a youth more rude (roh) than a peasant. A step more clumsy (plump) than the motion of a cart horse ; a dress more party-coloured than a harlequin's jacket. A man more timid than a hare, more tractable than a sheep. A lady more virtuous than Lucretia, a tyrant more vicious than Tarquin. His principles are (sind) more odious than his actions ; his doctrines more abominable, than his example.

3) A heart more noble, an understanding more perfect. His conduct more open, his coun-

1) Exceptions in the foregoing observations, where the vowels are not changed. See the Grammar, in the same place.

2) Say : die Asche, which is a noun singular. This saying, 'paler than ashes,' or, 'as pale as ashes,' is, however, not usual in German. A similar mode of speaking, in that language, is, so weiß wie die Wand, white like as the wall.

3) See Gr. p. 179. No. 2. El. p. 27. No. 2.

tenance more dark. The air drier, the taste more bitter, the hero braver.

1) Finer sand, blacker ink, whiter paper.—The utility of 2) purer metal; the durability of stronger timber. The quality of drier earth, the effect of harder water. With greater zeal; from warmer passions. Through more vehement anger, into more painful affliction. More silly words, and more prudent actions. By means of more perfect accounts, of (von) earlier years. Against wiser counsels, against more estimable privileges.—3) The brighter day, the darker night,

1) Hitherto the comparative degree has been exhibited in the first adjective form. It will now be represented in the three remaining forms. See Gr. p. 179. No. 3. El. p. 27. No. 3.

2) It was remarked, Gr. p. 162. Obs. 1, that for the purpose of avoiding the repetition of the termination *es*, the genitive case of adjectives, in the masculine gender, 2d form, was before substantives, with the ending *es*, or *s*, in that case, sometimes changed into *en*. This expedient, of substituting *en* for *es*, is frequently resorted to in the comparative, to remove the monotony of a reiterated ending, which, especially in long words, has an unpleasant effect.

3) The third form, applied to the comparative degree. See Gr. p. 180, c).

the hotter fire. The name of the younger brother, the authority of the elder sister, and the smile of the more beautiful child. Out of the broader road, into the narrower path. With this more beautiful coach, and those more ugly horses. In the smaller book, through the longer chapter. The more abstruse sciences, for the more superficial acquirements, in the fine arts. 1) A more noble glory, a more certain honour, a more tranquil fortune. The influence of a more powerful man, the persuasion of a more beautiful woman, the hope of a more easy life. After a more difficult struggle, against a more obstinate enemy. With a more crafty artifice, and to a more pernicious purpose. In a more fertile country, and near (an or bey) a more considerable river. From a more populous city, into a more desolate village. Within (innerhalb) a wider circle, and by means of (vermöge) a freer enquiry. My later arrival, and thy more expeditious messenger. His earlier notions, and your more difficult precepts. The tranquillity of their more happy years, among their kinder friends. With my heavier complaints, and without your more powerful tears. For our more

1) The fourth form, applied to the comparative degree. Gr. p. 180, d).

essential concerns, and through their slighter objections.

1) Mildest, 2) most acid, happiest, deepest, most holy, longest, noblest, brownest, most wealthy, bravest.—Greyest, most faithful, most free, wildest, roughest, most red, strongest, thickest, tightest (*straff*) swiftest (*schnell*), most stupid, most dumb, thinnest, stiffest 3) (*starr*), most obscure (of sound *dumpf*); bluntest, whitest, hottest, palest, sweetest, greatest, falsest, most active, most philosophical, most rebellious, most warlike, firmest (*fest*), most steady (*standhaft*), most virtuous, wisest, blackest, shortest.

4) The clearest river, the ripest fruit, the sweetest water. The cold of the severest winter, the heat of the most vehement fire. In the darkest night, with the most inconsiderate resolution. 5) In

1) The superlative degree. See Gr. p. 181-185. El. p. 28 and 29.

2) Adjectives changing the vowels, and making the superlative degree, according to their different endings, either by *st*, or *est*. See Gr. Obs. 1. 2. 3. 4. p. 151. 152.

3) Stiff, motionless, by cold, or stupefaction.

4) The third form of the superlative degree. Gr. p. 183. Obs. 5. El. p. 28. Obs. 3.

5) 'In,' here to be rendered by *auf*, prep. acc. See Gr. p. 347. No. 6.

the wisest manner, through the most expeditious proceeding.

1) My swiftest dog, her prettiest cat, our most beautiful horse,—Thou most cruel man! Ye most hardened criminals!—The grief of my most unhappy friend. The glory of his most brilliant campaign, and the consequences of his most victorious battles. Their most powerful preparations, and our most zealous wishes. By means of his bravest soldiers, together with his most experienced counsellors, against his most insignificant enemies.

2) * With his most melancholy foreboding, after our most painful discourse. For his most unjust conduct, against our most earnest representation.*

1) The fourth form of the superlative. Gr. p. 185, l. 19. The indefinite article is hardly ever found before the superlative degree, strictly so called in German. For though it does not unfrequently precede the superlative adverb *most*, in English, as, for example: 'a most cruel delay, a most severe winter;' the superlative can, in German, not be made to answer that turn, but similar adverbs, such as *höchst*, 'highly,' *äußerst*, 'extremely,' must be resorted to, as: *ein höchst grausamer Aufschub, ein äußerst strenger Winter.*

2) Besides the circumstance remarked in the preceding note, there are other situations, in which *most* is

1) Dearest friend ! Most beloved sister ! Most amiable child !

2) He is (er ist) bravest ; she is (sie ist) most charming ; it is (es ist) most agreeable. The sky was (war) most serene, towards the evening ; the night was coldest about three o'clock, (um etwa drei Uhr) ; the country is most salubrious in the spring.

3) The child is more mindful of its duty, than the father. The man is more inimical to him, than the woman ; but I am most hostile to him. This is more right ; and that is most

not, in German, to be rendered by the superlative degree ; but to be expressed by certain adverbs, viz. höchst, highly, äußerst, extremely, außerordentlich, extraordinarily, and the like. The examples above, between the stars, are of that description.

1) The second form of the superlative degree, as it occurs in the vocative case. See Gr. p. 185, l. 14.

2) The superlative degree, in the following examples, assumes a very particular shape. It is made to end in *en*, and the word *am* is put before it. See this amply explained in the Gr. p. 183. Obs. 5. It is briefly mentioned in the Elements, p. 28. Obs. 3.

3) Adjectives which do not admit the common mode of comparison. See Gr. p. 185. Addit. Remark I. Recourse must be had to *mehr*, and *am meisten*, as stated in Remark II. p. 186.

wrong. His suspicion is more founded, than your confidence.

1) The boy is more lively, than the girl; the son more learned, than the father; the servant more conscientious, than the master. Fortune is more changeable than the wind, and more capricious than an old maid. His demeanour is more clownish, and his speeches more ridiculous. The most 2) learned man, and the most virtuous woman. The most irreproachable friend, and the most waggish companion.

The narrative of the child is more true, than the assertion of the man. The colour is more brown, than red; the taste is more sower, than bitter: the climate is more damp, than cold.

3) The letter is good, the speech is better, but the poem is best. The money of this man is

1) Certain adjectives admit the comparative degree, in the first form only: the superlative degree, however, is not objectionable in these, in the 3d form. The preterite participles may be used in this form of the superlative. See Gr. p. 186, l. 5.

2) 'Learned,' *gelehrt*, is properly a participle from *lehren*, to teach. It may, without any scruple, be employed in the 3d form of the superlative degree.

3) Adjectives, whose mode of comparison is irregular. See Gr. p. 187. Add. R. III. El. p. 29. Gen. Rem. I.

much, the money of the other is more, and the money of the woman is most. Several (*mehrere*) people: the customs of several countries. The lecture is sooner, but the sermon soonest. The house is high, the church higher, but the steeple highest. The garden is near, the meadow nearer, but the field nearest.

1) The middle pillar, the exterior wall, the interior apartment. The superior part, the inferior situation, the posterior occurrence. The middlemost among the trees; the uppermost (*oberste*) of (*von*) the books, the hindermost horse.

§. 3.

The Numerals.

2) One dog, one cat, one sheep. Two horses, three cows, six goats, ten pigs, eighteen lambs. Twenty hares, 3) a hundred birds, a thousand fishes.

1) Some adjectives, which have the appearance of comparative degrees, though they are in fact not so. Gr. p. 188. IV.

2) Cardinal Numbers. Gr. p. 188. El. p. 80.

3) The indefinite article is, in German, not put before the numbers 'hundred,' and 'thousand;' which has been already observed, in a former note.

* Have you got 1) (haben Sie) a stick? Yes, here is one. Have you got 1) a book? Here is one. Who has got (wer hat) 1) an ink-stand? I have got (ich habe) 1) one. One of the men, and one of the children. Where is the chair? Here is 2) none. Where is the water? here is 2) none. Who has got money? I have got none.

3) The one, and the other. Two brothers: the one tall, the other little. Two sisters: the one handsome, the other witty. Two children: the one strong, the other weak. Friends, and foes: the ones, and the others.

* Terminations added, under certain circumstances, to the first numeral: *er* to the nominative singular, of the masculine, and *es* to the nominative, and accusative singular, of the neuter gender. See Gr. p. 190, l. 3.

1) 'To have, to have got,' are verbs of a transitive signification, and therefore require the accusative after them. See Gr. p. 399. IV.

2) The negative adjective *kein*, *keine*, *kein*, stands with regard to the additional endings *er*, in the nominative masculine, and *es*, in the nominative, and accusative neuter, upon the same ground as *ein*, *eine*, *ein*. See Gr. p. 190.

3) See Gr. p. 191. *Der andere*, the other is, in German, frequently synonymous, with *der zweite*, the second. See Gr. p. 196. No. 4.

1) The confirmation of two witnesses: the confession of three delinquents. 2) The presence of four Judges. Here are twenty people: I gave it (*ich gab es*) to five, or six: he spoke with eight.

3) A two, a three; two sixes, three nines. The hundred, the thousand.

4) First period, third division, second year. The fourth messenger, the fifth representation, and the tenth sentence. My eleventh month, and thy twelfth journey. His twentieth book, and their sixtieth chapter.—5) The 3745th number.

6) Ten and ten; every five. — Secondly, thirdly, in the fourth place, in the fifth place.

1) See Gr. p. 191. Obs. 2.

2) When *of* is to be expressed before any numeral, beyond three, as the declinable ending of the genitive ceases there, it must be rendered by *von*. See Gr. p. 192, l. 28. But all the numerals admit the termination of the dative, which must be made use of, if that case is not marked by any substantive following. See Gr. p. 192, l. 13.

3) See Gr. p. 193. No. 4. & 5.

4) Ordinal Numbers, Gr. p. 194. El. p. 31. Refer next to Gr. p. 195. Obs. 2,

5) In compound numbers, the last only assumes the character of an ordinal. See Gr. p. 196. Obs. 3.

6) Partitive, and distinctive numerals. Gr. p. 196, Ad. R. I. and 197, Ad. R. II.

1) Two years and a half; four Guineas and a half; ten yards and a half; twenty miles and a half; thirty hours and a half; a foot and a half.

2) Bread of two different sorts; cheese of three different sorts; soup of five different sorts.

3) Twofold, threefold, sixfold. Threefold gain; a tenfold reward; the sevenfold proportion: a twenty four pound weight; a five cornered beam.

4) A fourth part, a tenth, three fifths, four ninths: the half.

§. 4

*The Pronouns. **

5) Of me, of thee, of him, of her, of us, of

1) Dimidiative numbers. Gr. 197, Ad. R. III.

2) Variative numbers. Gr. p. 198. IV. Add in the Grammar, to the variatives, the word *mancherley*, of several sorts.

3) Numeral adjectives. Gr. p. 198. V.

4) Fractional numbers. Gr. p. 199. VI.

* The pronouns extend, in the Grammar, from p. 200 to 227. In the Elements, from p. 33 to 39.

5) Personal pronouns, Gr. p. 200—208. El. p. 33. 34.—The genitive case of those pronouns is here made an object of attention, from Obs. 1, Gr. p. 201. 202.

you, of them.—On my account, on thy account, on his account, on her account, on their account.—He mocks (*er spottet*) me; he laughs at (*er lachet*) thee; have mercy upon (*erbarme dich*) him; have mercy upon us; have mercy upon them.—There are many of us; there are few of them.

1) I wash (*ich wasche*) myself; thou cuttest (*du schneidest*) thyself; he tires (*er ermüdet*) himself; she troubles (*sie beunruhigt*) herself; we console (*wir trösten*) ourselves; you torment (*ihr quälet*) yourselves; they praise (*sie loben*) themselves.—

2) I myself, thou thyself, he himself, she herself; we ourselves, you yourselves, they themselves. The king himself; the queen herself; and the nation itself.

3) *It* is a dog, *it* is a cat, *it* is a rabbit. *They*

1) Reciprocal power of the personal pronouns. Gr. p. 207. Obs. 3. El. p. 34. Obs. 2.

2) See Gr. p. 207. Obs. 3. El. p. 34. Obs. 2.

3) The neuter pronoun *es*, beginning a sentence, without any regard to the number and gender of the subject nominative. See Gr. p. 208. Obs. 4. It may be often considered as a substitute for the English *there*; as, 'There is a famine in the country,' *es ist eine Hungers-Noth im Lande*. The words, in Italics, are those which are to be rendered by *es*.

are (*sind*) birds ; *they* are hares. Is (*ist*) *it* a fox, or is it a goose ? Are (*sind*) *they* partridges ? No, *they* are 1) snipes.

2) My garden, thy meadow, his land, her estates : our hope, your wishes, their means. The book is mine, the pen is his, the letter is yours ; the coins are ours ; the rewards are theirs. — Whose (*wessen*) dog is that (*ist das*) ? It is *mine*. 3) Whose horse is that ? it is *his*. Whose money

1) To give more force to this sentence, the word *snipes*, which is the object, should be placed in front, thus, 'snipes are they.' See Gr. p. 441. Rule II. Except. 1. and p. 436. No. 2.

2) Pronouns possessive. Gr. p. 209, to 212. El. p. 34, to 36. These pronouns, like the demonstratives, agree with the substantives to which they belong, in number, gender, and case. See Gr. p. 375. Rule I. — The exercises which follow, refer, in the first instance, to Obs. 1. p. 210.

3) The endings *er*, in the nominative of the masculine gender, and *es* in the nom. and accusative of the neuter gender, are to be made use of, in the next examples, for the words, printed in Italics, in the same way, as was done with the first numeral. See Exercises, p. 36, note *. It is stated in the Grammar, p. 210, Obs. 1. that those endings are to be employed, when a distinction of the possessor is signified : it should have

has he got (*hat er*)? He has got (*er hat*) 1) *hers*.
 Whose paper? *yours*. Whose book? *mine*.—
 Whose stick is this (*ist dieß*)? It is 2) *mine*. Whose
 watch is this? It is *his*. Whose book is this? It is
ours. Whose horses are those (*sind das*)? They
 are (*es sind*) *theirs*.

3) The assistance of 4) this, and that friend;
 the prattle of this, and that woman. From this,
 and that circumstance.—5) This is an elephant,
 and that is a serpent. These are tigers, and those
 are leopards.—6) That boy, who came first

been added, ‘and when the substantive to which the
 possessive pronoun belongs, is not expressed, but under-
 stood by reference.’ For when the substantive accom-
 panies the pronoun, though a distinction of the possessor
 is implied, those terminations cannot be admitted.

1) ‘Hers’ is the accusative case, governed by the
 transitive verb, *er hat*. See Gr. p. 399. IV.

2) The definite article before the possessive pro-
 noun. See Gr. p. 211. Obs. 3. El. p. 35. Obs. 2.

3) Pronouns Demonstrative. Gr. p. 212, to 218.
 El. p. 36. 37.

4) See Gr. p. 213. Obs. 1.

5) See Gr. p. 214. Obs. 2. and p. 216. Obs. 4.

6) Determinative Pronouns. Gr. p. 214, and p. 215.
 Obs. 1.

(welcher zuerst kam).—That one 1), who followed us (welcher uns folgte).—2) The same subject, and the 3) very same sentiments.—4) Of this [or, hereof] with that [or, therewith], in this [or, herein], on that [or, thereon].

5) The man 6) who, the woman who, the thing which. The tree which, the flower which, the fruit (das Obst) which,—I 7) who, thou

1) The suppletive word *one*, is not made use of in German. Therefore, say: '*that* who followed us,' making the gender of the pronoun agree with the substantive understood.

2) See Gr. p. 216. Obs. 5, and p. 217. Obs. 6. and 7.

3) To give more expression to the notion of identity, the adverb *eben* may be put before *derselbe*. See Gr. p. 216, and 217. Obs. 5.

4) See Gr. p. 217. Obs. 9.

5) Relative, and Interrogative pronouns. Gr. p. 218-224. El. p. 37-39. The relative pronouns agree with the substantive to which they belong, in gender and number. See Gr. p. 375. Rule I.

6) There is no difference between *who* and *which*, in German. See Gr. p. 219. Obs. 1. El. p. 38. Obs. 1.

7) *Welcher* and *der*; how to be used. Gr. p. 219. Obs. 2. El. p. 38. Obs. 1 and 2.

who; 1) we who; you who, they who. 2) To me who; with thee who, against me who, for thee who. From us who, besides you who, through us who, without you who. The tree 3) that flourishes (*blühet*); the fountain which flows (*fließt*); the field which smiled (*lächelte*).—4) The poet who, the poetess who, the poem which. This proceed-

1) It is said, in the Grammar, that, after the first, and second personal pronouns, it is advisable to employ *welcher*, rather than *der*. But it would not be so, after the first person plural *wir*, on account of the alliteration between *wir* and *welche*, which would be disagreeable to the ear. It is, therefore, better to say, *wir die wir*, than *wir welche*.

2) After the oblique cases (gen. dat. acc.) *welcher* seems in all instances, even after the first person plural, to be entitled to preference. In the Grammar, p. 219. Obs. 1. No. 1. the pronoun *Sie*, they, is mentioned in connection with the 1st and 2d personal, whereas *Sie* is the 3d person. However, there is no error: for *Sie* is there meant as the pronoun of address, representing the 2d person. See Gr. p. 202. Obs. 2.

3) The relative pronoun being in immediate contact with the verb, *welcher* is to be preferred. See Gr. p. 219. Obs. 1. No. 2. p. 220, below, and 221 above.

4) The definite article, or a demonstrative pronoun closely preceding the relative. See Gr. p. 220. No. 3.

ing which, and that resistance which.—1) He who 2) considers the arguments attentively, is easily convinced (*wird leicht überzeugt*). What you have seen (*Sie gesehen haben*), is not the whole store. That which appears 3) to me to be the best.—The book 4) I read (i. e. *which* (*welches*) I read (*ich las*)). The money you paid for me (*which* you for me paid, (5 *welches* *Sie für mich bezahlten*)). The picture he painted (*which* he painted 6) last year.

1) *Wer, was*. Gr. p. 222. Obs. 4. El. p. 38. Obs. 3.

2) The relative pronoun has the quality of moving the verb to the end of that member of the sentence, to which the relative belongs. See this explained in the chapter on the position of words, Gr. p. 446. No. (1.) The words above must be thus arranged: 'He who the arguments attentively considers.' *Considers, überlegt.*

3) Say: 'to me the best to be appears.'—*To be appears, zu seyn scheint.*

4) Relative pronouns can, in German, never be omitted, where there exists a relative idea. The relative must always be expressed, though, in English, it is, frequently, only understood. See Gr. p. 223. Obs. 5.

5) *Welches* is the neuter gender, agreeing with the antecedent substantive, *das Geld*.

6) The collocation of the words must be thus: 'which he last year painted;' the relative forcing the verb to the end, according to Gr. p. 446. No. (1.)

1) Who is in the room? Who has got (hat) it? What says he (sagt er)? Which man is here? Which dissertation have you read (haben Sie gelesen)? Which poem pleases you (gefällt Ihnen) most (am meisten)?

2) What a sportsman! What account [i. e. what sort of account] have you received (haben Sie erhalten)? What a prattle that is! 3) What nonsense! What motives! What excuses!

4) Whereof, wherewith, whereto, whereby, wherethrough, whereout.

5) One may see (kann sehen). A person might think (könnte denken). People talk (redet) often a great deal (viel), without sufficient foundation. People admire (bewundert) his eloquence, but disapprove (mißbilligt) his principles. One is always melancholy in that situation, and nothing consoles

1) Interrogatives. Gr. p. 223. Obs. 6. El. 38. Obs. 3.

2) Was für ein. Gr. p. 223. Obs. 7. El. p. 38. Obs. 3.

3) In the three following examples the indefinite article, between *was* and *für*, is to be omitted. See. Gr. p. 224, above.

4) The relative adverb *wo*, joined with prepositions. Gr. p. 224. No. 8.

5) Miscellaneous pronouns. G. p. 224-227. El. p. 39. *Man*, Gr. p. 225. No. 1. El. p. 39.

(tröstet) one 1). What is given to one, 2) one 3) loses unwillingly.

4) Some one, or no one. Every one's wish. He tells (er sagt) it to no one.—5) The owner himself is there. The mother herself saw (sah) it. The book itself is no more in existence (vorhanden). 6) I and nine others; my brother, and three besides; his sister, with five more.

1) This must be the accusative case, after the transitive verb tröstet; and when to the indefinite personal, a dative, or an accusative is wanted, these cases are borrowed from the masculine gender of the indefinite article. The dative einem, the accusative einen. See Gr. p. 225, l. 14.

2) Dative einem. This sentence must be thus placed: 'What to one given is, loses one unwillingly.' In the first member the verb goes to the end, on account of the relative, See Gr. p. 446. No. (1); and the second being the subsequent member, the subject man, one, must be put after the verb. See Gr. p. 439.—'Given is, gegeben ist; loses one, verliert man.

3) One, is here the nominative, man.

4) Jemand, jederman, niemand. Gr. p. 225. No. 2.

5) Selber, selbst, Gr. p. 226, Obs. 3. The word, selbst has been noticed in the reciprocal pronouns.

6) Peculiar use of selbst, in combination with numerals. Gr. p. 226, No. 3.

SECTION III.

ON THE VERBS*.

§. 1.

Auxiliary Verbs†.

1) Thou hast, he had, we have had, you had had, they 2) will have.

* In the Grammar, chapter IV, from p. 228 to 318. El. 39—99. It may perhaps be expected, that the exercises of this section will be copious; but this will not prove to be so. The necessity of learning the verbs perfectly, and correctly, by heart, is not to be superseded: and the examples here given, will only point out, and illustrate some particular difficulties. The subjunctive mood, the right use of which requires a nice discrimination, will not be noticed in this part of our grammatical practice; but be duly considered in another place.

† Gr. p. 228, to 251. El. p. 39, to 54.

1) First auxiliary, *haben*, to have. See Gr. p. 228, to 234. El. p. 39, to 44.

2) The future tense is made by the assistance of the 3d auxiliary, *werden*. See Gr. p. 229, l. 5. In English, two

1) Thou wast 2), and ye were. I have been, and they had been. We shall have been, and they would be, or would have been. Let him be my enemy, but be thou my friend. Be (ye 3) constant, and faithful; let us 4) be compassionate.—

auxiliaries are necessary for that tense, *shall* and *will*, to be distinguished by the circumstances attending the future time. In some positions, those two verbs, *shall* and *will*, coincide with the German verbs *sollen*, and *wollen*; and the learner may, therefore, be tempted to make use of these, generally, instead of the true auxiliary *werden*: to guard against which mistake, it will be sufficient to recommend a careful perusal of the explanation given concerning the verbs *wollen*, and *sollen*, in the Grammar, p. 246, and 247.

1) Second Auxilliary, *seyn*, to be. Gr. p. 235—239, El. p. 44—48.

2) The 2d person singular, preterimperfect, may either be *warest*, or *warst*; and the 2d. person plural, either *waret*, or *wart*; but *warest*, *waret*, are to be preferred, as is implied in the note of Gr. p. 244.

3) The pronouns which are, in the Grammar, put in parenthesis, and of which this is one, are commonly omitted. See Gr. p. 244, note.

4) Concerning the first person plural, in the imperative mood, see Gr. p. 234, note.

1) I became, thou becamest, he became, we became. 2) Thou mayst 3) laugh, it vexes (*fränkt*) me not; you may weep, it moves (*rührt*) me not.—It might snow, it might freeze; he might come,

3) It is recommended by some Grammarians, as most classical, to employ in the 1st and 3d persons singular, *ward* for *wurde*; in the 2d *wurdest*, for *wardst*; and to form the plural entirely from *wurde wir wurden, ihr murdet, sie wurden*. I have, in the Grammar, tacitly countenanced this opinion, by placing *ich wurde, du wardst, er wurde*, in parenthesis, to shew, that those terms were not so much to be encouraged, as their companions, *ich ward, du wurdest, er ward*. But, upon reflection, I am induced to think, that it would be best to get rid of such an anomaly, and to conjugate the tense in question uniformly, *wurde, wurdest, wurde, wurden, murdet, wurden*. For this proceeding, I believe, the authority of some respectable authors might be quoted.

2) Here follow exercises on the verbs, *mögen, wollen, sollen, können, dürfen, lassen, müssen*: not that I consider them as having, in the least, the character of auxiliaries; but they are introduced, because the Grammar affords, by the observations subjoined to the auxiliary verbs, from p. 245 to 251, an opportunity, in this place, of exemplifying the signification, and peculiar usage of those verbs.

3) *Mögen*. See Gr. p. 245, and 246.

they might go.—May the son be 1) a comfort to his father! May this report be 1) false! — I should like 2) to read 3) the letter.—Who is 4) able to describe the misery!—Do you like 5) strawberries?

6) Will you go 7) with me? I will stay 7) at home.—8) He shall stay 7) against his will. We are 9) to 7) sit down. The river is 10) said *to be overflowed* (außgetreten seyn). He 11) can write, but

1) The infinitive has its place at the end of the sentence. See Gr. p. 450. IV. Say here: 'May the son to his father a comfort be!'

2) Ich möchte wohl. The adverb wohl, of which mention will be made in some another place, frequently accompanies the verb möchte, in this signification.

3) Say: 'the letter to read;' infinitive at the end. Gr. p. 450. IV.

4) Mag.—Say: 'the misery to describe,' and see the preceding note.

5) Mögen Sie. This, however, can hardly be admitted as good, and classical language.

6) Wollen. Gr. p. 246, l. 26.

7) Infinitive last. See Gr. p. 450. IV.

8) Sollen. Gr. p. 247.

9) Wir sollen.

10) Soll.

11) Können. Gr. p. 249.

he will not. We may 1) *depend upon him* (uns auf ihn verlassen). He 2) knows French.—3) You may knock, but *he* 4) *must not* (er darf nicht) 5) accompany you. It 6) might perhaps not be 6) easy.—7) We must *exert ourselves* (uns anstrengen).—Let 8) him talk, and let us consider.

9) He is laughing. I was reckoning; they have been speaking together.

10) I do praise the action; and do you blame it? Did he say any thing *about it* (davon)?

1) Wir können.

2) This signification cannot be considered as good, and classical.

3) Dürfen. Gr. p. 249, 250.

4) Er darf.

5) The infinitive last. See Gr. p. 450. IV.

6) Es dürfte,

7) Müssen. Gr. p. 250.

8) Laß. Verb lassen. Gr. p. 250.

9) The auxiliary verb *to be*, forming, in English, together with the participle, the *definite*, or *determined* time. Gr. p. 250. Obs. 2.

10) The verb *to do*, joined, in English, with the infinitive of some other verb, marking the present and past imperfect time, or serving to questions. Gr. p. 250. Obs. 3.

§. 2.

*The Regular Verb.**

1) To learn : we learn, they learn. To wait : we wait, they wait. — 2) I taught, he taught ; I painted, he painted. We trembled, they trembled ; we wept, they wept. — 3) I have praised, he has blamed, we have heard, you have complained, they have judged. 4) The duke has governed ; the army has marched ; the provinces have rebelled ; the chiefs have protested. The child has spelt, we have walked 5), the clerk has copied. 6) Thou

* Gr. p. 251 to 262. El. p. 55 to 64. The exercises will principally turn upon the general rules. Gr. p. 252, and 253.

1) The 1st and 3d persons plural, present tense, are always like the infinitive. Gr. p. 252. II.

2) Of the preterimperfect, the 1st and 3d persons singular are alike. See Gr. p. 252. II ; and also the 1st and 3d persons plural. This latter circumstance is not noticed in the Grammar.

3) Gr. p. 252. III.

4) Verbs in *ieren*, or *iren*, which do not take the prefix *ge*, in the preterite participle. See Gr. p. 252. III.

5) To walk, *spasiren*.

6) Gr. p. 253. V.

lovest, he loves, you love. I did love, thou didst love. Thou 1) fishest, thou jestest, thou 2) wipest, thou 3) demandest, thou 4) rustlest; thou art 5) of use; thou squirtest; thou art 6) puffed up; thou biddest defiance.

7) To obscure; to sparkle (*funkefn*); to glitter (*schimmern*); to dash in pieces (*zerschmettern*). I 8) shake; he trembles; they 9) ring the bell. We 10) surrounded the town, and you 11) outflanked the enemy.

1) In the 2d persons of the verbs, which next follow, it would be wrong to eject the *e*; because a harsh and difficult sound would, by that omission, be produced. It must, therefore, be: *fischest, spatest, wischest, trogest*, not *fischst, spast, wischst, trogst*.

2) To wipe, *wischen*.

3) To demand, *heischen*.

4) To rustle, *rauschen*.

5) To be of use, *nützen*.

6) To be puffed up, *stößen*.

7) See Gr. p. 253. VI.

8) To shake, *schütteln*.

9) To ring the bell, for example, in a room, *flingen*, or *flingeln*. The latter is to be used here.

10) To surround, *umzingeln*.

11) To outflank, *überflügeln*.

§ 3. Irregular Verbs.*

1) To ride: I ride; I rode; ride thou, ridden. To remain: I remain; I remained; remain thou, remained (pret. part.). To command: I command, thou commandest, he commands; I commanded; command thou, let him command. To speak: I speak, thou speakest, he speaks; I spoke; speak thou, let him speak. To die: I die, thou diest, he dies; he died; die thou, let him die. To hit: I hit, thou hittest, he hits; I did hit; hit thou, let him hit. To tread: I tread, thou treadest, he treads; I trod; tread thou, let him tread.

2) We command, ye command, they command. *I spoke*, thou spokest, *he spoke*, we spoke, ye spoke, they spoke. We break, ye break, they break. *I thought*, thou thoughtest, *he thought*, we

* Gr. p. 262 to 291. El. p. 65 to 89. It is to be understood, that only the rules and observations, on the irregular verbs, are to be illustrated by the exercises.

1) Parts, which are chiefly irregular. See El. p. 65. Rule 1. Gr. p. 289. Obs. 1.

2) The first person plural, of the present tense, always like the infinitive; and the remaining persons, thence formed regularly. The third person singular, of the preter-imperfect, like the first. See El. p. 65. Rule 1 and 2. Gr. p. 289. Obs. 1.

thought. We fall, ye fall, they fall. *I gave*, thou gavest, *he gave*, they gave.

1) If I possessed, if thou movedst, if he fell, if we thought, if you dared, if they 2) drove. If they 3) knew his face: if he commanded his servants; if they died without children.

§ 4.

*Verbs Newter.**

4) The manners of the Romans had quite 5) degenerated, when 6) they submitted themselves to the

1) The subjunctive mood, of the preterimperfect. See Gr. p. 289. Obs. 2. El. p. 65. Rule 4.

2) 'To drive,' *fahren*. See the list of irregular verbs, in the Grammar, p. 268, in the Elements, p. 70.

3) Verbs, which have, in the preterimperfect subjunctive, a different vowel, or a diphthong not corresponding with the vowel of the indicative. See Gr. p. 289. Obs. 2. 'To know,' *fennen*. List of irregular verbs, Gr. p. 272. El. p. 74. The conjunction *if*, *wenn*, forces the verb to the end. Say, therefore: 'if they his face knew; if he his servants commanded; if they, without children died.' See Gr. p. 448 (3).

* Gr. p. 292 to 295.

4) See Gr. p. 292. I.

5) *Ausgeartet*, the preterite participle of a verb compound separable, *ausarten*.

6) *When*, one of the conjunctions, which cause the

sway of one master. He had fallen asleep, and his cares had disappeared. The flower has faded, but the plant has increased. He has died without 1) leaving any heir. We should have 2) got into difficulties, 3) if our patron had not recovered.

4) He has walked from Oxford to London; and I have rode forty miles in half 5) a day. They have swum from Windsor to Richmond. The

verb to go to the end of the sentence. See Gr. p. 448 (3). The words, accordingly, must be thus placed: 'when they themselves to the sway of one master submitted.'

1) *Without*, ohne, is, in German, followed by the infinitive, not by the participle. See Gr. p. 390. No. 4. And the infinitive goes to the end of the sentence. See Gr. p. 450. R. IV. Therefore, the words above must be thus expressed in German: 'without any heir to leave.'

2) 'To get into,' gerathen. See list of irreg. verbs. The preterite participle having its place, in a sentence, near the end, and the infinitive still more so, the words are, here, to be thus arranged: 'we should into difficulties got have.' Concerning the collocation of the preterite participle, see Gr. p. 453. R. III; and that of the infinitive, p. 450. R. IV.

3) *If* causes the verb to go to the end. Gr. p. 448 (3). Say, therefore, 'if our patron not recovered had.'

4) Gr. p. 292. II.

5) Say: 'in a half day,' according to Gr. p. 368. No. 3.

French army has marched for (*nach*, prep. dat.) the Pyrenees.

1) The ambassador was not 2) arrived, 3) when I left the town; and he had not 4) passed through, two hours 5) ago. When 6) he 7) got out of the ship, he 8) found, 9) that his retinue had 10) departed.

1) Local particles, in compound verbs neuter. Gr. p. 293, above.

2) To arrive, *ankommen*, verb compound separable, pret. part. *angekommen*.

3) *When*, *da* or *als*, makes the verb go to the end. Say: 'when I the town left.' See Gr. p. 448. (3).

4) To pass through, *durchkommen*, verb compound separable; preterite participle, *durchgegangen*.

5) *Vor zwei Stunden*. See Gr. p. 349, l. 20. El. p. 104, l. 4.

6) *When* brings the verb to the end. Gr. p. 448. (3).

7) 'To get out of,' *steigen*. See irreg. verbs, Gr. p. 282. El. p. 84. It is here to be construed with the preposition *aus*, and the dative. *Steigen*, in general, denotes every motion which is brought about by striding, or an elevation of the legs. Hence it signifies to mount, to ascend.

8) This is the subsequent member of the sentence, and you must say: 'found he.' See Gr. p. 439.

9) *That*, *daß*, causes the verb to go the end. See Gr. p. 448 (3).

10) The preterite participle has its place near the

1) They have been 2) jumping for the sake of 3) exercise; but I should 4) have rode, 5) to attain that object.—They have rode 6) slow, while 7) we have walked fast.

end. See Gr. p. 453. R. III; but when a verb is by some conjunction forced to the end, the preterite participle is before it. Here: '*that* his retinue departed was.' See Gr. p. 454, l. 12.

1) Gr. p. 293, l. 20.

2) Say: 'they have for the sake of exercise jumped.'

Been jumping, is, in German, the simple preterite participle, jumped. This participle is put towards the end.

See Gr. p. 453. R. III.

3) *For the sake of*, *halben*. See Gr. p. 335. Say: 'for the sake of *the* exercise.'

4) Say: 'rode have.' The infinitive after the preterite participle. See Gr. p. 454, l. 12.

5) When design, or purpose, is implied, the particle *um* is to be put before the infinitive, with *zu*. See Gr. p. 389. No. 2. The infinitive having its place at the end (Gr. p. 450. IV), you must here say: '*for (um)* that object to attain.'

6) See Gr. p. 249, l. 1. Participle last. Say: 'They have slow rode.'

7) *While*, *während daß*, puts the verb to to the end. See Gr. p. 448 (3). Say, therefore: 'while we fast walked have.'

When 1) he had fallen, he 2) said, that 3) he would have followed me, if I had come near him. The enemy had yielded, and had 4) left the field.

5) Some accident would have happened to us, 6) if we had remained. This might not have come to pass, 7) if the first enterprize had succeeded. We have stood here a long time, but the man has not got 8) up.

9) We have persevered in 10) our design. I had met him twice; but he 11) would have pro-

1) See Gr. p. 294. III.—After *when*, verb last. See Gr. p. 448 (3). ‘When he fallen had.’

2) Subsequent member. Gr. p. 439.

3) *That*, daß, verb last. Gr. p. 448 (3), and p. 454, l. 12. ‘that he me followed have would.’

4) ‘And had the field left.’

5) Gr. p. 294. IV.—Say: ‘Some accident would to us happened have.’

6) ‘If we remained had.’

7) ‘If the first enterprise succeeded had.’

8) *Got up*, aufgestanden. Verb compound separable, aufstehen.

9) Gr. p. 294. V.

10) *In*, here to be rendered *ten*, prep. dat.

11) ‘He would in a different manner proceeded have.’ *To proceed*, verfahren.

ceeded in a different manner, 1) if my friends had stopt at that inn, before the other people were landed.

§ 5

*Reflective Verbs.**

I rejoice, 2) that my friend has abstained from the abuse of 3) influence. He considered, and then determined to 4) resign his pretensions. He had intimated that 5) his people would put up (*behelfen*) with a small allowance of bread, but that they would 6) resist every attempt to diminish the quan-

1) 'If my friends at that inn stopt had, before the other people landed were.' *To stop*, *einführen*. *Before*, *vor*, brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448 (3).

* Gr. p. 295. El. p. 90.

2) Say: 'that my friend from the abuse of influence abstained has.' *That*, *daß*, brings the verb to the end. Gr. p. 448. (3)

3) 'Of the influence,' according to Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

4) 'His commissions to resign.' Infinitive near the end. Gr. p. 450. Rule IV. *To resign*, *sich begeben*, governs the genitive case. See Gr. p. 395. No. 4.

5) 'That his people with a small allowance of bread put up would.'

6) *To resist*, *sich widersetzen*, governs the dative.

tity of bread. 1) Imagine thou not, that I should claim 1) this title, if I had not been 1) confident to maintain it.

§ 6.

*Compound Verbs separable **

2) Return thou home, and come again. Buy ye in, and agree, how 3) you will sell it.—

See Gr. p. 397. No. 2. where this verb, however, happens to be omitted.

1) *Sich einbilden*, to imagine; *sich anmaßen*, to claim, to pretend to, and also *sich getrauen*, take the reciprocal pronoun in the dative case. See Gr. p. 397, towards the end. Therefore *dir*, not *dich*, is to be joined with *einbilden*; and *mir*, not *mich*, with *anmaßen*, and *getrauen*. *Einbilden* and *anmaßen*, are verbs compound separable, concerning which see Gr. p. 305.

* Gr. p. 302-306 El. p. 95-97.

2) Separation in the imperative mood. Gr. p. 305. Rule I. No. 1. El. p. 95. R. 1. *To return home*, *heimföhren*. *To agree*, *übereinkommen*.

3) The particle 'how,' throws the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448 (3). The infinitive has its station likewise towards the end. See Gr. p. 450. IV. Say, therefore: 'how you it sell will.' *Will*, to be expressed by *wollen*. See Gr. p. 246.

1) I depart, and thou arrivest; he ceases, and we begin; he continued, and they stood by 2); you returned, and they went out.—3) He attempted to leap down, and to run off; it was my duty to keep him 4) back. I began to admonish 5) him, but he begged me to let him 6) out.—7) I shall stay away, and he will go thither.—8) We have supposed, but they have pretended. He had followed after, but his friend was gone before.

1) Separation in the indicative mood. Gr. p. 305. R. I. No. 2. El. p. 95. R. I.

2) *To stand by*, *dabeistehen*.

3) Separation in the infinitive, by the preposition *zu*. Gr. p. 305. Rule I. No. 3. El. p. 95. R. I. On what occasions that preposition accompanies the infinitive, is stated Gr. p. 388. B.

4) Say: 'him back to keep.'

5) Say: 'him to admonish.'

6) Say: 'him out to let.' *To let out*, *hinauslassen*.

7) This is the future tense, which is composed with the infinitive of the verb, and the auxiliary *werden*. In the future, consequently, no separation takes place, as the infinitive can only suffer it by the particle *zu*, which particle is not employed in the composition of the future.

8) These are tenses composed with the preterite participle, in which the separation is made by the syllable *ge*. See Gr. p. 305. R. I. No. 4.

1) Now the music ceases, and the play begins. With sincere satisfaction, the man accepted the proposal. 2) Bring hither pen, ink, and paper. You took the book this morning with you. He communicated to me yesterday the resolution of the council, and I referred the matter to my brother, and two other men, who 3) were my friends.—The soldier, who 4) returns from the field, without

1) Where the particle separated is to be put. Gr. p. 305. Rule II. The two first examples shew, that it is to be placed after the subject nominative, when this happens to have its situation after the verb. And that situation the subject nominative has, when the sentence begins with an adverb, such as *now*, or with a preposition and its case, as *with sincere satisfaction*; or with certain conjunctions, or with the objective case. See Gr. p. 435-438; but especially p. 437. No. 8, 9. p. 438. No. 10.

2) The particle separated is placed after the words, governed by the verb. Gr. p. 305. R. II. No. 2. El. p. 95. R. 2. To *bring* (hither), *herbringen*.

3) Say: 'who my friends were.' The relative pronoun moves the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 446. No. (1). But the separated particle may have, and commonly has, its place after the relative member, and quite at the end of the sentence.

4) The relative pronoun brings, as has been observed in the last note, the verb to the end; consequently, the

his weapons, excites the suspicion 1) of cowardice. He 2) who assists an unfortunate 3) person, prepares for himself great happiness. 4) If he continues this reprehensible conduct, he 5) forfeits the name of a good man.

sentence will run thus : ' who from the field, without his weapons, returns ;' and the verb compound separable *return*, *zurückföhren*, will come to the end, in which situation no such verb undergoes a separation. See Gr. p. 305.

Rule I. No. 2.

1) *Of*, *von*. See Gr. p. 370. No. 1.

2) *He who*, *wer*. See Gr. p. 222. Obs. 4. As a relative, *wer* throws the verb to the end ; and the words must follow in this manner : ' He who an unfortunate person assists.'

3) *Person*, *der Mensch* ; here, the general term for a human being.

4) *If*, *wenn*, one of the conjunctions, which force the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448 (3).

5) Subsequent member. See Gr. p. 439.

§. 7.

Compound Verbs Inseparable.*

I have proved 1) the contrary; and we should 2) dishonour our friends, 3) if we did not dissuade them from this enterprize. Their enemies had 4) deceived them; but the pernicious designs of

* Gr. p. 306 to 308. El. p. 98. Little will be said about these verbs. The examples given, will refer to the preterite participle, according to the Rule in Gr. p. 307.

1) The preterite participle has its place towards the end. See Gr. p. 453. R. III. Say here: 'I have the contrary proved.'

2) Say: 'we should our friends dishonour.' *We should dishonour* is the first future, conditional, consisting of the auxiliary *würden*, and the infinitive. The Infinitive mood is stationed towards the end. See Gr. p. 450. R. IV.

3) The conjunction *if* brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448 (3). Say: 'if we to them this enterprize not dissuaded.' For *did dissuade*, say *dissuaded*, according to Gr. p. 250. No. 3; the auxiliary *do*, *did* having no existence in the German language. *Widerrathen*, to dissuade, is construed with the dative case of the person, and the accusative of the thing. See Gr. p. 396. No. 1.

4) Say: 'had them deceived.' Preterite participle the end. See Gr. p. 453. R. III.

those culpable men have 1) been overthrown by timely reflection.—2) They have disapproved the scheme, and said 3) that the man had abused their authority. This proceeding cannot be 4) misinterpreted.

§ 8.

Verbs Compound, Separable and Inseparable.*

The general rode 5) through the lines of the

1) Say : 'have by timely reflection overthrown been.'

2) Certain verbs, in the list of compounds inseparable, receive the augment *ge*, in the preterite participle. See Gr. p. 307. Rule. Say : 'They have the scheme disapproved ;' the participle going to the end, according to Gr. p. 453. III.

3) *That* brings the verb in last. Gr. p. 448. (3). Say : 'that the man their authority abused had.'

4) Say : 'cannot misinterpreted be.' See Gr. p. 450. IV. 453. III ; and p. 454, line 12.

* Gr. p. 308-309. El. p. 99.

5) *Durchreiten*, to ride through, in a transitive signification ; and, therefore, inseparable. See Grammar p. 308, Rule I. It appears, that the rule for the use of these compounds, given in the Grammar, is applicable, when the first, or original, signification of the component particle prevails. When that signification is altered, the

army. The ambassador has 1) passed through. The enemy has surrounded the city; and many soldiers have 2) perished. They considered the

verbs, which were inseparable, become separable. For example *durchbrechen*, to break in pieces, is separable, though its meaning is transitive; and the reason is, because the original signification of *durch*, is departed from. Thus it is in many verbs, composed with *um*, as *umstoßen*, to knock down; *umwerfen*, to overturn; *umstürzen*, to overthrow; *umdrehen*, to turn about, to twist about; *umfehren*, to turn about, to return; *umbringen*, to kill. The primary, and genuine, signification of the particle *um* is, that it denotes circular motion, or position; but that signification is not adhered to, in the examples just adduced. In most of those verbs, the idea of turning one side in the room of the other, the idea of inversion, and change, appears to prevail; in the verb *umbringen*, to kill, the 3d signification of the preposition *um*, (see Gr. p. 341, El. p. 101.) predominates. The observations, made in this note, are to be supplied in the Grammar.

1) *To pass through*, *durchkommen*, a verb neuter, and consequently separable. The verb is joined with the auxiliary *seyn*, to be. See Exercises, Sect. III. § 4, and Gr. p. 292. II.

2) *To perish*, *umkommen*, separable, as being a verb neuter. To be construed with the auxiliary *seyn*, to be. See Gr. p. 292. I. and Exercises, Sect. III. § 4,

offer, and deserted to the enemy. He undertook the task of 1) saving the ship; but it was gone down, 2) before he left the harbour. This design, 3) therefore, remained 4) undone.

§ 9.

*Verbs doubly compounded.**

My brother has 5) entrusted to me the administration of his affairs. 6) Englishmen are

1) Say: 'to save;' the infinitive with zu. See G. p. 388. B. 1.

2) *Before*, *ehe*, brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448. (3)

3) The conjunction, *therefore*, also, *daher*, like an adverb, cannot well be placed between the subject and the verb. See Gr. p. 455, line 10. It will, in this sentence, be the last word.

4) *To remain undone*, is *unterbleiben*, which, though a verb neuter, is nevertheless, inseparable. This is to be ascribed to a change in the original signification of the component particle.

* Gr. p. 309. D.

5) Preterite participle last. See Gr. p. 453. III. *To entrust*, *anvertrauen*.

6) The article must here be used: *die Engländer*. See Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

1) educated in the principles of a free constitution.

SECTION IV.

§ 10.

*Verbs compounded with Nouns.**

The judge acquitted the prisoner 2) of this accusation; but his indulgence did 3) not equal the favour of the jury. The others were condemned, and the sentence soon after executed.—Have you 4) breakfasted?

1) Preterite participle last. *To educate, auferziehen,*
* Gr. p. 309. E.

2) *Of, von.*

3) Say: 'equalled not,' and see Gr. p. 250. No. 3.

4) See the Observation, on the pronouns of address, Gr. p. 202. No. 2.

SECTION IV.

ON THE PARTICIPLE.*

§ 1.

The Present Participle.†

1) Burning fire, the flourishing season, a refreshing rain.—2) He was laughing, while I was crying. They are amusing themselves with 3) play-

* Gr. from p. 319, to 329.

† Gr. p. 319-326.

1) The present participle, used in the adjective forms. Gr. p. 319 and 320.

2) The present participle cannot be joined with the auxiliary *seyn*, to be, for the purpose of forming, what is called, *the definite*, or *determined time*. Gr. p. 320, l. 12. See also p. 250. No. 2.

3) The participle is here employed substantively, which is, in German, answered by the infinitive. See p. iii. No. 5. p. 326, l. 7, and p. 420, l. 17.

ing. 1) The sounds are charming; the sight is captivating. The circumstances are pressing; the taxes are oppressive. This beverage is cooling; the other is heating. 2) Nothing is more charming, than the conversation of rational, and virtuous friends. The eloquence of one man may 3) be more fluent, than 4) that of another. The most oppressive burden is the society of a stupid talker.

1) When a present participle has, by long usage, been entirely invested with the character of an adjective, it will then bear being joined with the auxiliary *seyen*, to be. See Gr. p. 320, line 25.

2) The degrees of comparison, applied to the present participle. See Gr. p. 321.

3) *May*, *fann*. See *fönnen*. Gr. p. 249. Say: 'may more fluent than the eloquence of another be;' the infinitive last. See Gr. p. 450. IV.

4) The demonstrative pronoun, before a genitive case, is usual in English, but not in German. It represents, in English, the substantive which preceded; but this substantive must, in German, be repeated, unless a synonymous term can be substituted. See Gr. p. 279. No. 5. Say, therefore: 'than the eloquence of another.'

1) Thinking, that 2) you would come this evening, I staid at home. Not 3) having heard the reason of this alarm, I doubted, whether 4) I should ascribe it to an accident, or to the violent proceedings of a certain man. He would not go

1) The present participle constituting a member of a sentence; which construction is not admitted, in German. See Gr. p. 321, and 322. Say either: 'I thought — and staid at home;' or: 'as I thought, because I thought — I staid at home.' If the latter mode be adopted, the words: 'I staid at home,' will form the subsequent member, concerning which see Gr. p. 439; and *as*, *da*, or *because*, *weil*, will make the verb go to the end, see Gr. p. 448. (3)

2) *That* brings the verb to the end; See Gr. p. 448, (3). Say: 'that you this evening come would.'

3) Say either: I had not heard — and doubted; or, as *da*, or *because* *weil*, 'I had not heard.' See the last note but one.

4) *Whether*, *ob*, forces the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448. (3) 'Sould ascribe,' becomes, 'ascribe should,' (See Gr. p. 454, line 12); and is placed quite last, after 'a certain man.' *Should* is to be expressed by *sollte*, see Gr. p. 248, line 16.

a step farther, being 1) convinced, that 2) his compliance would occasion danger.

He spoke it 3) sighing, but the other answered laughing.—The precious remains of those works were seized by the 4) all-devouring flames. Such comfortable 5) words were not lost upon 6) me.

7) An action to be praised, an opinion to be despised.—8) The reading of a novel is, in 9) it-

1) Say: '*because*, or *as*, he convinced was;' and see Gr. p. 448. (3)

2) *That*, causes the verb to come last; the infinitive next before it. See Gr. p. 448. (3), and p. 451, line 1. Say: '*that his compliance danger occasion would.*'

3) See Gr. p. 322, l. 5, from below; and p. 323, l. 1.

4) See Gr. p. 324, l. 5. from below.

5) Say: *Comfort bringing*, *trostbringend*.

6) *Upon*, *an*, prep. dat. See Gr. p. 346. El. p. 102.

7) See Gr. p. 325, line 21. '*To answer the Latin participle in *dus*.*'

8) The infinitive used substantively, instead of the English participle. See Gr. p. 326, line 7. Compare p. 111. No. 5; and p. 420, l. 17.

9) *In itself*, *an sich*, or *an sich selbst*.

self, not to 1) be blamed : but the sacrificing of all other pursuits, on account of that trifling amusement, is greatly to 1) be censured.

§. 2.

*The Preterite Participle.**

2) The king has reigned more than forty-eight years.—The attorney has protested against our just claims.

3) Detested man! rejected creature!—The beloved son of a respected father. An amended life is the blessed fruit of 4) repentance.

1) Say : 'to blame, to censure,' and see Gr. p. 326, l. 1.

* Gr. p. 326-329.

2) The preterite participle of verbs in *iren*, or *ieren*. See Gr. p. 326, likewise p. 252. III. This participle, as has been several times noticed, has its place always at the end of the sentence. See Gr. p. 453. III. Therefore, say : 'The king has more than forty-eight years reigned.'

3) The preterite participle, in the forms of the adjective. Gr. p. 326.-327.

4) Say : 'of *the* repentance' ; and see Gr. p. 367, No. 1.

1) The most sought-for reasons were employed.—2) He is an aged man, and afflicted with many infirmities. They are more learned than other people. He is a well-behaved person 3), but not wealthy.—4) The moss-covered stone, and the reed-covered bank. This young man is 5) conversant in modern history, and besides that, very eloquent.

6) They came running, and told us the event.

7) He lived not beloved, and died not 8) re-

1) The pret. participle, in the superlative degree. See Gr. p. 327, l. 4, and p. 185. No. 1.

2) Adjectives with the appearance of the preterite participle. p. 327, l. 11.

3) Express *person*, by *der Mensch*.

4) See Gr. p. 327, line 5, from below.

5) Say: 'in the modern history conversant.' The collocation of the word *conversant*, *bewandert*, after the other words with which it is connected, gives it a farther appearance of the participle. The article is to be put, in German, before 'modern history.' See Gr. p. 368. No. 2.

6) The preterite participle combined with the verb *kommen*. See Gr. p. 328, l. 17. Compare p. 420, l. 21.

7) The signification of the preterite participle rendered negative, by the particle *un*. See Gr. p. 329, l. 1.

8) *Not regretted*, *unbedaurt*.

gretted. This crime will not 1) pass unpunished.

SECTION V.

ON THE PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 1.

*The Prepositions.**

2) He did it on account of the peace, not on account of this cause. For the sake of great ad-

1) To pass. hingehen. Say: 'will not unpunished pass.' See what is remarked on the future tense, Gr. p. 450. Rule IV.

* Gr. p. 335, to 352. El. p. 99-104. It would be too extensive a task, to exemplify all the prepositions, in their different significations. The exercises, which follow, will be limited to some particularities, in this chapter of Grammar.

2) Halben, and halber. See Gr. p. 335. Halben is preferred, when the substantive has an article, or pronoun before it. The article cannot be omitted, when

vantage ; for the sake of consolation, on account of envy.

1) For the sake of our friendship. 2) Notwithstanding these many difficulties. I value a book on 3) account of the contents. The merchant spoke 4) to me, concerning the money.

He was, this morning, 5) with me. 6) They came to meet him.—7) He stood opposite to them.

the genitive has no distinctive termination. This happens in nouns feminine, of the singular, and in all nouns of the plural number. Besides, terms of a general import commonly require, in German, the article, see Gr. p. 367. No. 1. Hence it does not frequently occur, that substantives, in the genitive case, are employed, without either article, adjective, or pronoun, before them.

1) *Um-willen*. See Gr. p. 336.

2) *Ungeachtet*. See Gr. p. 336.

3) *Wegen*. See Gr. p. 337.

4) Say : 'with me.'

5) *With* has here the signification of the French *chez*, 'in the presence of, in company of, in the house of,' and is, in German, translated *bei*. See Gr. p. 337. *This morning* must be put in the accusative, which case marks time. See Gr. p. 413, l. 2, from below.

6) *To meet*, *entgegen*. See Gr. p. 338.

7) *Opposite*, *gegenüber*. Gr. p. 338.

1) According to his testimony ; after this direction.
—2) The work was by him brought 3) to a conclusion.

4) We have resided many years on the sea-coast. The boastful giant was cast on the ground.
—The woman stood upon the roof of the house, and threw stones upon all the soldiers who passed by.—

5) The book was found 6) behind the curtain, 7) though I had put it behind the skreen.—8) In this

1) Nach. Gr. p. 339.

2) Von. Gr. p. 340.

3) Pret. participle, at the end. Gr. p. 453, III.
Say : 'to a conclusion brought ?'

4) Next follow prepositions with the dative, and accusative, the proper application of which cases is explained in the Grammar, from p. 342 to 349.—*On*, an. Gr. p. 345. *Upon*, auf. Gr. p. 346.

5) Hinter. Gr. p. 347.

6) Preterite participle last. Say : 'The book was behind the curtain found ;' and see Gr. p. 453. III.

7) *Though*, brings the verb to the end. Say : 'though I it behind the curtain put had.' See Gr. p. 448. (3), and p. 454, line 1.

8) The prepositions, *in*, *neben*, *über*, *vor*, *zwischen*. Gr. p. 348, and 349.—When a preposition, with its case, begins the sentence, the subject nominative must

disposition of mind our hero went into the wood, and seated himself beside a thornbush. 1) Over his head hung the thick branches of an oak; and 2) beneath his feet a murmuring rivulet rolled itself along. A terrific apparition stepped at once before him; and gave him the choice between an immediate death, and an unlimited obedience.

3) With this (herewith) you 4) receive the history of the transaction; but I cannot say, to what (whereto 5) the whole affair will lead. The

stand after the verb, see Gr. p. 437. No. 9. Therefore say here: 'In this disposition of mind went *our hero*.'

1) A preposition, with its case, beginning the sentence. See the foregoing note.

2) A preposition with its case, beginning the sentence—the subject nominative after the verb. See Gr. p. 437. No. 9.

3) Local adverbs, with prepositions, instead of demonstrative, relative, and interrogative, pronouns. See Gr. p. 350. III. also p. 217, No. 9, and 222, No. 4. Exerc. p. 45.

4) When an adverb, or a preposition, begins the sentence, the subject nominative is placed after the verb. See Gr. p. 437. No. 8, and 9. Say, therefore: 'receive you.'

5) Relative words, make the verb go to the end.

merit of the one consists in this (herein, or therein),
 1) that he has obtained a victory over the ~~mal~~con-
 tents ; and the pretensions of the other rest upon
 this (hereupon), that he greatly contributed to that
 victory.—Of what (whereof) do you 2) speak?
 The subject, to which (whereto 3) I alluded, refers
 to the question concerning the abolition of the slave
 trade.

4) Lay this in there, and that in here.—
 5) From hence ; from thence ; from below ; for
 to day.

See Gr. p. 446. No. (1): Say : ‘ Whereto (wozu) the
 whole affair lead will ;’ and see besides, Gr. p. 451, l. 1.

1) *That*. Verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448, (3).

2) The subject nominative, after the verb, in ques-
 tions. See Gr. p. 435. No. 1. Say : ‘ speak you’.
 there is no interrogative auxiliary, in German, similar to
 the English *do*. See Gr. p. 250. No. 3.

3) Say, *worauf*. For the preposition, *auf*, is con-
 strued with the verb *anspielen*, to allude ; also *sich bezie-
 hen*, to refer to, with *auf*.

4) *Ein*, in adverbial composition, as *hierein*, *darein*, is
 an alteration of *in* ; with the signification *into*, assigned
 to it. See Gr. p. 350. l. 2, from below.

5) Prepositions, before adverbs. See Gr. p. 351,
 l. 15.

1) On the third day of the month, and in the spring. To the greatest advantage. Into the neighbouring village. From the King down to the beggar.

§ 2.

*The Conjunctions.**

— 2) The less I expected such a present, the more agreeable it was to me. The sooner you come, the sooner I may 3) go away.

1) Prepositions coalescing with the definite article. See Gr. p. 351 IV. *On the*, am; *in the*, im; *to the*, um; *into the*, inſ; *from the*, vom.

* Gr. p. 353-360. Only some of the conjunctions will require to be illustrated, in these exercises.

2) *Je* and *desto*. See Gr. p. 355. El. p. 104. and 105. *Je* constitutes the prior member, the first *The*, of a comparative sentence, and causes the verb to go to the end; *desto* makes the subsequent member, in which the verb precedes the subject nominative. Say: 'The less I such a present *expected*, the more agreeable was *it* to me. The sooner you come, the sooner may *I* go.' The circumstances of the collocation of the verb, after *je*, and *desto*, have been inadvertently omitted in the Grammar, and, therefore, deserve particular notice, in this place.

3) *May* is to be expressed by the verb *fönnen*. See Gr. p. 249.

1) Though many 2) persons sing the praise of 3) virtue, yet 4) few only give themselves the trouble of 5) practising it. Although the master was 6) incensed against his pupil, 7) yet he did not chastise him. This man has never been in my house, though I have frequently invited him.

8) If there should be peace within this year,

1) Obgleich, obschon. See Gr. p. 356. El. p. 105. Wenngleich, wennschon. Gr. p. 359. El. p. 108. These conjunctions carry the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448, (3).

2) Menschen; from der Mensch; 3d Decl. See Gr. p. 137. No. 3.

3) Say: 'of the virtue'; and see Gr. p. 367. No. I.

4) Here is the subsequent member of the sentence, which is to begin with so. The words are, in the German, literally to stand thus: 'so give themselves yet (doch) few the trouble, to it practise.' Concerning the subsequent member, and the conjunction so, see Gr. p. 439, and 357.

5) Say: 'to it practise;' and see Gr. p. 388. B. 1.

6) Incensed, aufgebracht, or erzürnt; either of which words, being a preterite participle, has its place near the end of the sentence. See Gr. p. 453. III. Say: 'Although the master against his pupil incensed was.'

7) Subsequent member. See the third note before this; and say: 'so chastised he him yet (doch) not.'

8) If, wenn, throws the verb to the end. Say, therefore: 'If there within this year peace be should.' There

1) the prospects of 2) trade will be much ameliorated ; but 3) should the war 4) continue, two or three years more, 5) the misery of the manufacturing classes will be extremely great.—6) When the commander of our army arrived in the town, 7) joy and hope were spread among all the inhabi-

to be expressed by *es* ; see Exerc. p. 39, note 3. *Should, sollte.* See Gr. p. 248, l. 16.

1) Subsequent member, beginning with *so*. See Gr. p. 439.

2) Say: '*the* trade;' and refer to Gr. p. 367. No. 1. Instead of: 'will be ameliorated,' you may say: 'will ameliorate themselves;' or rather, 'will themselves ameliorate;' the infinitive being put last. See p. 450, l. 20.

3) *Sollte*. See Gr. p. 248, l. 16. The subject nominative stands after; see Gr. p. 440. No. 13. It is a conditional sentence, the conjunction *wenn* being omitted.

4) The infinitive last. See Gr. p. 450. IV. Say: 'two or three years more continue.' *More, länger*; or thus: '*yet* two or three years,' *noch zwei oder drei Jahre*.

5) Subsequent member. See Gr. p. 440, l. 11.

6) *When, da, wie, als*, conjunctions, which bring the verb to the end. Gr. p. 448. (3).

7) Subsequent member. Gr. p. 439. Instead of, 'were spread,' it may be in German: 'spread themselves,' *verbreiteten sich*.

tants. 1) After he had 2) inspected the works of fortification, and given his orders, in 3) what manner the defence was 4) to be conducted, 5) he led a part of the garrison to the relief of a neighbouring city, 6) which was menaced by the enemy.

7) The learned as well as the unlearned ;

1) *After*, *nachdem* ; the verb last. See Gr. p. 448 (3).

2) The auxiliary *had* belongs here to two verbs, or rather to two participles, 'inspected, and given.' As it is forced to the end by the conjunction *after*, it will have its place after the last of those participles, and the whole sentence will follow thus : 'After he the works of fortification inspected, and his orders given had.' See Gr. p. 390, l. 22.

3) A relative pronoun, which brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 446. No. 1. *In what manner*, *auf welche Art*.

4) *Was to be conducted* ; say, 'should be conducted,' or rather, 'conducted be should.' *Should*, *sollte*. See Gr. p. 247.

5) Subsequent member, with *so*. See Gr. p. 439.

6) A relative brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 446. No. (1).

7) *As well as*, *so wohl als auch* ; or *so wohl als*. Gr. p. 357. No. 5. Say : 'so well (*so wohl*) the learned, as also (*als auch*) the unlearned.' The *learned*, and the *unlearned*, *die Gelehrten*, und *Ungelehrten*, according to Gr. p. 175. VIII. 1.

1) *both* in science, *and* in the experience of 2) real life.—3) However cold the weather may be, 4) yet the fresh air of the country will be conducive to his health.

5) The colour was not brown, but red; and the cloth not one, but two yards broad.

6) When a person sees his error, and is willing to rectify it, 7) it is reasonable to 8) grant him every possible indulgence. The child will 9) con-

1) *Both*—*and*, *so* wohl, *als* auch.

2) Say: 'of *the* real life'; and see Gr, p. 367. No. 1.

3) *So*, with *auch* following, signifies *however* (See Gr. p. 357. No. 6), and brings the verb to the end.

4) Subsequent member, with *so*, Gr. p. 439. *Yet, both*.

5) *Condemn*. Gr. p. 357. El. p. 108.

6) The conjunction *when*, connected with different tenses, and, accordingly, differently rendered, in German. See Gr. p. 358, l. 9. But in whatever manner it is expressed, it makes the verb go to the end. See Gr. p. 448, (3). Here it is to be *wenn*. *A person, jemand*. See p. 225. No. 2.

7) Subsequent member, beginning with *so*. See Gr. p. 439.

8) Infinitive to the end. See Gr. p. 450. IV.

9) Say: 'will its foolish mother condemn;' and see Gr. p. 450, l. 24

denn its foolish mother, when it shall have come to years of discretion.—1) When, at last, the long expected account arrived, 2) every one found himself deceived 3) in his hope. Come to me, 4) when you have spoken with your friend.—5) Well! what does he do? He advances with his regiment, meets a detachment of the enemy, and defeats it; but 6) when he arrives within a short distance of the town, 7) he halts, and loses 8) again the advantage,

1) *When*, connected with the preterite, or past tense, is *not* to be rendered by *wenn*. See Gr. p. 358.

2) Subsequent member.

3) Preterite participle last. Gr. 453. III.

4) Here, *wenn* is proper, though joined to a preterite tense, 'you have spoken;' because the action implied, is not really passed, but only stated so by anticipation. See Gr. p. 359, l. 5.

5) *Well*, gut!

6) *When*, is here *not* to be rendered by *wenn*, but by *wie*, *als*, or *da*. For though the present tense follows, the idea is of a thing passed. See Gr. p. 359, l. 10.

7) Subsequent member. See p. 439.

8) The abverb has its natural place after the object. See Gr. p. 455. II. Say, therefore: 'loses the advantage again.'

1) which he had obtained.—2) When do you go out? When have you been there? 3) If the summer be dry, 4) the owner may 5) expect 6) a very plentiful crop, from this particular kind of land. But I do 7) not know, 8) if it succeeds, in general. 9) Although the weather should 10) be unfa-

1) *Which*, the relative, makes the verb go to the end. Gr. p. 446 (1).

2) In interrogative sentences, *when* is always to be rendered *wenn*. See Gr. p. 359, l. 14.

3) *If*, *wenn*. See Gr. p. 359, l. 21.

4) Subsequent member, with *so*. See Gr. p. 439, and 357, l. 3.

5) *May*, *fann*, see Gr. p. 249, l. 7: or *darf*, see Gr. p. 249, l. 26.

6) Say: 'a very plentiful crop from this particular kind of land expect;' the infinitive last, according to Gr. p. 450. IV.

7) Say: 'I know not;' the auxiliary verb *do* being excluded from the German language. See Gr. p. 250. No. 3.

8) *If*, being synonymous with *whether*, is not to be expressed, in German, by *wenn*. The right term for that idea is *ob*. See Gr. p. 359, l. 21.

9) *Wenngleich*, *wennschon*. Gr. p. 359, below. The verb last, after this conjunction. See Gr. p. 448,

(3)

10) *Should*, *sollte*. See Gr. p. 248, l. 16.

vourable, and though 1) it should rain, or snow,
2) I must nevertheless go out.

Can you 3) perhaps 4) tell me, how 5) far it
is to 6) that river? I certainly 7) know, how far
it is to the village, but about 8) the precise distance,
after 9) which you enquire, 10) I am doubtful.

1) *Though it.* Before a monosyllabic pronoun, like *es*, in this place, the conjunctions, *wenn*, *gleich*, *obgleich*, *wennschon*, *obschon*, are generally divided. See Gr. p. 356, l. 16.

2) Subsequent member, with *so*. See Gr. p. 439.

3) *You.* See concerning the pronouns of address, the Gr. p. 202. Obs. 2.

4) *Perhaps*, *wohl*. Gr. p. 360, l. 11. El. p. 107. l. 5. Compare Gr. p. 421.

5) *How far*, makes here an indirect question, which brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 447. No. 2. Say: 'how far it to that river is.'

6) *To*, *bis* *an*, prep. acc. See Gr. p. 345, last line.

7) *Certainly*, *wohl*. The adverb after the verb. See Gr. p. 455. II.

8) *About*, *wegen*, prep. gen. See Gr. p. 337.

9) *After which*, Say: 'whereafter,' *wonach*; and see Gr. p. 224. No. 6; and 350. III.

10) Say: 'am I;' for the subject stands after the verb, when a preposition, with its case, is in the beginning of the member of the sentence. See Gr. p. 437, No. 9.

1) It is, *indeed*, a large and ponderous book, but the contents are very light. It is a considerable sum, 2) *I allow it*, but one 3) must not forget, how much more considerable the object is, 4) which is to be 5) purchased by that money.

1) *ἄρα*, Gr. p. 360, l. 16. El. p. 107, l. 8.

2) This parenthetical idea is well expressed by *ἄρα*.

3) *One*, man, indefinite pronoun, see Gr. p. 225. No. 1.

4) Relative : verb last.

5) Say, either : '*shall* be purchased,' according to Gr. p. 247, l. 5. or : '*is to purchase*,' by Gr. p. 326, l. 1. The first mode is the best. *To purchase*, *erkaufen*. See the signification of the component *er*, Gr. p. 314. No. 1.

SECTION VI.*

ON THE AGREEMENT, AND GOVERNMENT
OF WORDS†.

§ 1.

*Agreement and Government of the Article, Noun,
and Pronoun‡.*

* With this Section begins the Second Part of the Grammar, or the Syntax. I have thought it unnecessary to recommence a new division, in the Exercises. The Sections proceed, without any regard to this main distinction in the Grammar. The attention of the student will only be directed to such things, as mark the peculiarity of the German idiom, or may, in general, tend to his instruction. Where the English language coincides with the German, it would be superfluous, to afford any practical illustrations. The examples of this, and the next section, which embrace the two first chapters of the syntax, will, therefore, appear somewhat unconnected, and of a miscellaneous description. Nor will they, perhaps, seem to correspond sufficiently with the superscriptions of the sections, and paragraphs.

THE ELEMENTS, not extending to the Syntax, will henceforth cease to be quoted.

† This is chapter the first of the syntax. Gr. from p. 364, to 402.

‡ Gr. p. 364-379.

1) Turkey, and Wallachia ; Lusatia, and Switzerland. 2) The Palatinate.

3) *The Bearer* of this will deliver my commands ; and I expect, that 4) the people return in *the best order*, before *the conclusion* of the play.

The attorney has 5) all the writings in

1) *The Article*. The Grammar sets out with the rule, ' that the article, whether definite or indefinite, must agree with the noun to which it belongs, in gender, number, and case.' p. 364. Then the instances are enumerated, in which it is either used, or not used. Here, some names of countries are given, to which the Germans prefix the article. See p. 365. No. 4.

2) This word has the article, in English, as well as in German.

3) The article omitted, in German, before the words, printed in Italics. See Gr. p. 366. No. 8.

4) *That* makes the verb go to the end. See Gr. p. 448. (3). It may, here, also govern the subjunctive mood. See Gr. p. 384. Rule I.

5) The word *all* is, in German, employed without the article. See p. 374. Observ. (2). Say therefore : 'all writings'. The article, however, may stand after *alle*, when an adjective follows ; and ought to be made use of, when the substantive to which *alle* belongs, is

1) *his hands*; and we have all the injurious consequences, which will arise from that circumstance, before 2) *our eyes*.

3) The spirit, courage, and understanding of the man were conspicuous. The most welcome, agreeable, and unexpected intelligence. The pride, ambition, and good fortune of this general have involved the world in trouble, and confusion.

4) The lion, and the fox; the mouse, and the cat; the horse, and the mule.

connected with a relative, as in the subsequent example, 'all the injurious consequences which.'

1) 2) The pronouns are here omitted, in the same way, as was the article in the preceding examples. See Gr. p. 366. No. 8.

3) One article will serve to several nouns, if they be all of the same gender, number, and case. But if they vary, in any one of these respects, the article must, accordingly, be changed. See Gr. p. 366. No. 10.

4) When there are only two substantives, it is usual to repeat the article, though they should both be of the same gender, number, and case. This is stated, Gr. p. 367, l. 14. But it applies particularly to titles, and superscriptions, for instance, in fables; and, there, not only two words, but three, or more, would require the repetition of the article.

1) *Fortune* is changeable, but *wisdom*, and *virtue* remain for ever the same. *Nature* has formed *man* for the enjoyment of *life*; *folly* 2) often frustrates the beneficent designs of *Providence*.

3) We find in *history* many examples, 4) that virtue is rewarded, and vice punished: but *holy writ* gives us the positive assurance, 4) that, after this life, a just retribution will take place, for all our actions. 5) To live *in town*, and not to go *to church*, is 6) with some people synonymous

1) Nouns substantive, of a comprehensive and general meaning, which are in English used without the article, have the article, in German. See Gr. p. 367. No. 1. They are printed in Italics, above.

2) Say: 'frustrates often'; the adverb having its proper place after the verb. See Gr. p. 455. Rule II. It is there said, that it should also be after the object, but it seems, that the adverb *often*, is best stationed next to the verb.

3) Certain other words require, in German, the article, which, in English, are employed without it. See Gr. p. 368. No. 2.

4) *That* brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448. (3). Say, therefore: 'that virtue rewarded, and vice punished is.'

5) The article used, in some other instances, by the Germans, where omitted by the English. See Gr. p. 368. No. 2.

6) *With*, *by*, *prep.* *dat.*

1) More than half the island was in our possession. Take half the number, and see 2) what the calculation will then produce.

3) *Jerusalem delivered*, a poem 4) written by Tasso, is 5) to be reckoned among the superior productions of the human mind: yet it cannot be compared with Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

1) If *halb*, like the English *half*, is to be employed as an adjective, with the article, the article must stand before it. See Gr. p. 368. No. 3. It is, however, more common, instead of the adjective *halb*, with the definite article, to make use of the substantive, *die Hälfte*: as, *die Hälfte der Insel*, one half of the island.

2) An indirect question, which requires the verb to be at the end. Gr. p. 447. (2).

3) The article to be prefixed, in this manner: 'the delivered Jerusalem'. See Gr. p. 368, No. 4. But the article is not admitted, when a genitive case precedes: as, *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *Miltons Verlorenes Paradies*, though in this instance also, the adjective must be placed before the substantive.

4). Say: 'by Tasso written'; for the preterite participle is to stand at the end. See Gr. p. 453. III.

5) Say: 'to reckon'; by Gr. p. 326, l. 1.; and, moreover, the infinitive to be put last, so that the sentence will be thus expressed: 'is among the superior productions of the human mind to reckon'.

1) Such a man deserves 2) the hatred, and detestation of posterity.

3) The nation received the victorious hero, its defender, and protector, with loud acclamations of 4) joy. To its former favourite, the traitor, and enemy of his country, 5) it gave the appellations, which he deserved. 6) Twenty yards of velvet;

1) See Gr. p. 368, l. 4, from below.

2) *The hatred and detestation*, to be put in the accusative case, after the transitive verb, *deserves*. See Gr. p. 399. Rule IV.

3) *Nouns substantives*. Two or more substantives, relating to the same object, or forming an apposition, must stand in the same case. See Gr. p. 369. Rule I. The words, here, in apposition, are first, 'hero, defender and protector', in the accusative, after the transitive, 'received'; and afterwards, 'favourite, traitor, and enemy', in the dative, governed by 'gave', See Gr. p. 396. Rule III. No. 1. — *The nation, das Volk*.

4) Say: 'of the joy', according to Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

5) Say: 'gave it'; because the dative case begins the sentence, which circumstance brings the subject after the verb. See Gr. p. 436. No. 3.

6) The genitive case is generally indicated by the English preposition *of*; but after words, denoting measure and quantity, that case is not required, in German,

seven measures of oil; a company of dragoons.—
 Six ounces of fine silk; 1) half a pound of coarse
 yarn. A regiment of young soldiers.
 2) The four provinces 3) of Ireland; and the
 twelve counties of Wales. The thirteen govern-
 ments of Russia, and the ten circles of Germany.
 —A man 4) of noble birth, and of great virtue. A
 depth of forty fathoms.—5) A cup of gold, a staff
 of ivory.—6) He is a pattern of an honest man.

see Gr. p. 369. Rule II, l. 8; excepting, when the sub-
 stantive is accompanied by an adjective, see Rule II.
 l. 13.

1) Say: 'a half pound'; applying to the indefinite
 article with the word *half*, the same remark, which was
 made concerning the definite article, Gr. p. 368. No. 3.

2) The application of the preposition *von*, in the
 room of the genitive case. Gr. p. 370. No. 1. 2. 3. 4.
 and p. 371. No. 5.

3) *Von*, before names, which do not admit an arti-
 cle. Gr. p. 370. No. 1.

4) *Von*, expressing quality, condition, proportion,
 Gr. p. 370. No. 2.

5) *Von*, signifying the matter, of which things are
 made, Gr. 370. No. 3.

6) *Von*, before the indefinite article, to denote
 character. Gr. p. 370. No. 4.

1) The motives of the actions of the French are not easy to be explained. 2) The boy's father was my intimate friend. The king's word should never be called in question.

3) A wise man, a sensible woman, an obedient child. The 4) learned (man), though he should be poor, possesses nevertheless extraordinary advantages over his ignorant neighbour. 5) The

1) *Bon*, employed to avoid the repetition of genitive cases. Gr. p. 371. No. 5.

2) The genitive case has its natural place after the word, by which it is governed, sometimes it stands before it. See Gr. p. 371, l. 27. Refer to an observation, Gr. p. 136. No. 1.

3) The agreement of the adjective with its substantive. It must agree in gender, number, and case. See Gr. p. 372. R. I.

4) The substantive 'man' is not to be expressed, according to Gr. p. 175. VIII. 1: but as it is understood, the adjective is regulated by it, in its agreement.

5) *The third*, understand 'day', which being, in German, a masculine, the adjective (for a numeral, especially an ordinal, as here, *the third*, comes under that character) must be in that gender. It will be the accusative case, conformably to Gr. p. 413, l. 3, from below.

K

third of this month, I 1) intend to set off for London.

2) Philip the Fair was the father of Charles the Fifth; a prince, 3) not remarkable in 4) history 5) for any splendid achievement. But his son, 6) clever, active, and ambitious, has acquired

1) Say: 'intend I'; the subject *I*, after the verb, because an oblique case begins the sentence. See Gr. p. 437. No. 8. The infinitive last. See Gr. p. 450. IV. Here the infinitive must be used with *zu*. See Gr. p. 389. No. 2. *To set off*, *abreisen*, compound separable. See Gr. p. 305. R. I. No. 3. *For*, *nach*.

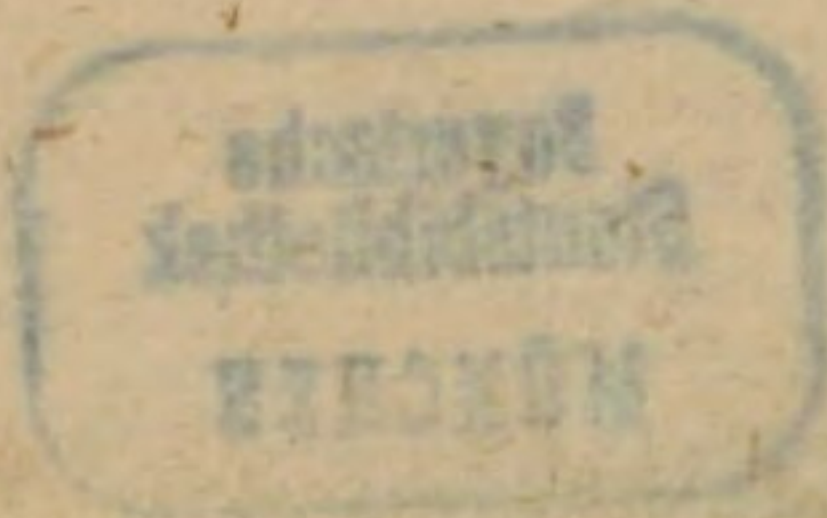
2) The position of the adjective is commonly before its substantive; see Gr. p. 372. R. II.: in some instances after it. *First*, when the adjective forms a sort of appellative. See Gr. p. 372. Exception 1.

3) The adjective stands after the substantive, when it supplies the place of a relative sentence. See Gr. p. 373, l. 3.

4) Say: 'in the history;' and see Gr. p. 368, No. 2.

5) *For*, *wegen*, prep. gen.

6) The adjective, supplying the place of a relative sentence, and standing after the substantive. Gr. p. 373. l. 3.



ed 1) a great share of that fame, 2) which mankind (*die Menschen*) bestow 3) upon warriors, and statesmen.

4) Thirty pounds Irish make about twenty-nine pounds English.

5) The person (*der Mensch*), whom I saw, was perhaps not *in want* (*bedürftig*) of the money; but 6) as I was *tired* (*überdrißig*) of the trouble

1) The preterite participle to the end. See Gr. p. 453. R. III. Say: 'has a great share of that fame acquired.'

2) The relative makes the verb go to the end. See Gr. p. 446, No. (1).

3) *To bestow upon*, *beylegen*, *beymessen*, *zueignen*, all verbs, which govern the dative case of the person, without a preposition. See Gr. p. 396, R. III. No. 1.

4) Adjectives, derived from names of places, and countries, are, in certain phrases, put after the substantives. See Gr. p. 373. No. 3.

5) Some adjectives govern cases. See Gr. p. 373. R. III. *First*, those with the genitive. Gr. p. 373. R. III. No. 1. The adjectives are generally put after the cases, which they govern. See Gr. p. 444. R. IV.

6) *As*, causes the verb to go to the end. See Gr. p. 448, (3).

of 1) carrying it about with me, and wished to be quit (103) of 2) it, 3) I gave it to him. I am conscious 4) of no other motive in this business, and I hope, you will not think 5) me *capable* of a wrong design. I 6) should deem such an allegation not *worth* attention; 7) nor will you judge,

1) Say: 'to carry;' and see Gr. p. 388. B. No. 1. The infinitive stands last: 'it with me about to carry.' See Gr. p. 450. R. IV. To *carry about*, *herumtragen*, a verb compound separable. See Gr. p. 305. R. I. No. 3.

2) Of it, *dessen*. See Gr. p. 377. No. 4.

3) Subsequent member. See Gr. p. 439. Say: 'gave I it to him.'

4) *Conscious*, *hemust*. It is construed, besides the genitive case of the thing, with the dative of the person; so that you must say: 'I am to me of no other motive in this business conscious.' See Gr. p. 373, l. 14. *Business*, *die Sache*.

5) Say: 'you will not think, that I am capable.'

6) First future conditional. As to the position of the future tense, see Gr. p. 450, l. 24. To *deem*, *achten*.

7) Render *nor*, in this situation, by *auch nicht*, putting the negative *nicht*, after the verb; *auch*, *also*, before the verb; literally thus: '*also* will you *not*;' *auch*, beginning a sentence, will make the subject go after the verb, see Gr. p. 438. l. 17.

1) that I have rendered myself *guilty* of a just reproach.

2) A thing 3) may be *agreeable* to 4) the eye, and the taste ; but *hurtful* to the health. Employment is *useful* to our mind ; idleness is *prejudicial* (*nachtheilig*) both to the body, and the soul. A servant 5) ought to be *obedient*, and *faithful*, to his master. What is *convenient* to one person 6), may be *troublesome* to an other. Happy is the son, 7) who

1) *That* brings the verb to the end. Gr. p. 448, (3) The preterite participle stands likewise near the end. See Gr. p. 453, III. The whole thus : ‘ *that* I myself of a just reproach guilty rendered have.’

2) Adjectives, governing the dative case. Gr. p. 373. R. III. No. 2.

3) *May*, *fann*. See Gr. p. 249, l. 7.

4) *To the eye, and the taste* : these are dative cases, governed by the adjective *agreeable*, *angenehm*. It is mentioned, Gr. p. 374, l. 9, that, in many instances, instead of a mere dative case, a preposition may be employed. After *agreeable*, for example, the preposition *für*, with the accusative, might be made use of.

5) *Ought*, *muß*. See Gr. p. 250, l. 10.

6) *Person*, *Mensch*.

7) The relative puts the verb to the end. Gr. p. 446. (1). Say : ‘ who to his father in merit like is.’

is *like* to his father 1) in merit. We are always 2) *favourably inclined* towards those, whose opinion coincides with our own.

It is *known* to all 3) men, how 4) *formidable* he is to his enemies.

5) This board should be one foot *long*, and half a foot, or six inches, *broad*. A stone *weighing* 6) a centweight. A little dog, which is only a month *old*. I am *indebted* 7) to him one dollar.

1) *In*, here, an. See Gr. p. 345, d. 11.

2) *Favourably inclined*, *gemogen*, *zugethan*, *geneigt*.

3) *Men*, *Menschen*.

4) *How*, forming an indirect question, makes the verb go to the end. See Gr. p. 447, No. (2). The adjective, it has before been observed, is placed after the case, which it governs; but when the adjective is in connection with the interrogative *how*, it must remain near it, and cannot be put after the case which it governs. Say, therefore: 'how formidable he to his enemies is.'

5) Adjectives, governing the accusative case. Gr. p. 374. No. 3.

6) *Weighing*, *schwer*.

7) *Indebted*, *schuldig*. 'I am indebted' means 'I owe,' which idea is, in German, constantly expressed by that adjective. It is construed with the dative case of

1) There were only twelve of us, against thirty of them.

2) All the glory of a long war does not compensate the misery, 3) which a few days may inflict upon mankind. 4) All the calamities, which were foretold by some enlightened men, have ensued.

5) All my friends suffer under the pressure; 6) all that was ours, is lost. 7) All of us are ruined :

the person, to whom we owe, and the accusative of the thing, which we owe. See Gr. p. 374, No. 3.

1) Cardinal numbers, governing the genitive case. See Gr. p. 374, Obs. 1.

2) The adjective *all*, all. See Gr. 374, Obs. 2. It is *first* remarked, that it is used, in German, without the article following.

3) The relative causes the verb to come last. See Gr. p. 446, No. (2).

4) *All* with the article, when a relative pronoun follows. See Exerc. p. 91, note 5.

5) This may be expressed by 'all mine,' *all* being put with the article. See Gr. p. 374, l. 30, (or l. 3, from below).

6) Say: 'all ours;' *all* with the article: and see Gr. p. 375, l. 1.

7) Say: 'we all;' and see Gr. p. 375, l. 10. Put the words thus: 'we are all—.'

1) all this concerns us. I speak only of myself, and my particular friends : 2) of all the rest I 3) know nothing. We sigh, and we weep : but all 4) these tears are useless.

5) This man, and his daughter, who was the prettiest girl in the ball room, departed late. Their servants waited 6) for them, and they took the road, which leads to the sea.

7) He gave me a pen, but *it*

1) *Alles*, following the word, to which it belongs, as here : 'this all.' See Gr. p. 375, l. 5.

2) See Gr. p. 375, l. 8.

3) Say : 'know I ;' the subject *after* the verb, because a preposition, with its case, begins the sentence. See Gr. p. 437, No. 9.

4) Say : 'these tears all ;' and see Gr. p. 375, l. 7.

5) Pronouns, possessive, demonstrative, and interrogative, agree with the substantives to which they belong, in case, number, and gender ; the relative in number, and gender. See Gr. p. 375. R. I.

6) *To wait*, *warten*, is, in German, construed with *auf*, prep. acc.

7) The pronoun *it* is, in English, indiscriminately applied to inanimate objects ; but the German language requires, that in these objects the gender should be ac-

would 1) not write ; I wished to 2) make use of my pencil, but *it* broke in pieces. The horse is come back alone ; and it 3) is concluded, 4) that *he* had 5) thrown off his rider.

I have this morning received your letter, and communicated 6) *it* to your friend. The speech

curately distinguished. Thus, *it*, in reference to 'a pen,' which is of the feminine gender, must be expressed by *ſie*, *ſhe* ; in reference to 'pencil,' which is a masculine, by *er*, *he*. On the other hand, *he*, in reference to 'the horse,' must be rendered by *eſ*, *it*, because 'horse' is, in German, a neuter. See Gr. p. 375. Obs. 1.

1) *Would*, *wollte*. See Gr. p. 246, l. 26.

2) *To make use of*, *ſich bedienen*, a reflective verb, with the genitive case. See Gr. p. 395, No. 4.

3) Say : 'one concludes ;' *man*. See Gr. p. 225, l. 3.

4) The conjunction *that* brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448, (3).

5) *To throw off*, *abwerfen*, compound separable. See Gr. p. 305. No. 4.

6) Use of the demonstrative pronoun, instead of the third personal ; especially of *derſelbe* ; which is here to be employed, instead of, *it*. See Gr. p. 376. No. 2.

was publicly recited, and every one assented *to it*. I was also well satisfied 1) *with it*.—2) *It* is a lion, *it* is a hyæna. *There* are many inhabitants, in this village. *There* prevails a doubt, concerning this circumstance. 3) The watchman comes, 3) the thieves fly. 4) Long live the King.

5) The accuser produced a witness, and said a great deal to *his* praise, 6) in order to conciliate the

1) Here it will be best to say, *therewith*, *damit*. See Gr. p. 217. No. 9.

2) The pronoun *Es* beginning a sentence, without regard to gender, or number. See Gr. p. 376. No. 3. It represents the English adverb *there*, in the beginning of sentences, as in this: 'there are many inhabitants in this village;' for which you must say: 'it are many inhabitants—.'

3) Begin this sentence with *Es*, and put the subject after the verb, thus: 'It comes the watchman, it fly the thieves.' See Gr. p. 377, l. 9. and p. 436, No. 5.

4) Begin with *Es*, and see Gr. p. 377, l. 16.

5) The genitive case of a demonstrative pronoun, in some situations to be preferred to a personal pronoun. See Gr. p. 377. No. 4.

6) *In order to*, expressing purpose, or design, *um zu*. See Gr. p. 389. No. 2. The infinitive last; see Gr. p. 450. R. IV. *Zu* stands immediately before

judge's opinion towards him. The jury, however, remained impartial: they considered attentively the life both of the accuser and the accused, observed *their* 1) manners and passions, and after mature reflection, 2) ultimately gave their verdict. The judge concurred in their sentence: and praised *its* propriety, and justice.—He begged, and exhorted, till he was quite tired 3) *of it*.

4) It was not the house of the minister, but 5) *that* of his secretary. I have seen the country

it; but the particle *um*, which may be supposed to answer the English *for*, is put in the beginning, thus: '*for* the judge's opinion towards him *to* conciliate.'

1) *Their* will be *derer*, or *deren*, in the plural.

2) Place the adverb, after the verb: 'gave ultimately,' see Gr. p. 455. R. II. *Ultimately*, *zulezt*, or *endlich*, is one of those adverbs, which cannot well be put after the object.

3) *Of-it*, *dessen*. See Gr. p. 378, last line in the text. *Tired*, *müde*, *überdrüssig*, adjectives which govern the genitive case. See Gr. p. 373, R. III. No. 1.

4) The pronoun demonstrative *that*, cannot well, by itself, represent a preceding substantive; but the substantive must be repeated, or a synonymous term used. See Gr. p. 379. No. 5.

5) If a synonymous term can be found, it is better

seat of the general, and *that* of his brother. The latter I 1) like best.

A man, 2) whose actions are not grounded upon certain fixed principles, is 3) like a ship without ballast; and 4) similar to a tree, whose raots are small, and superficial: but 5) those, whose conduct 6) of life is guided by certain general laws, stand firmly; they will seldom 7) stray, and not lose themselves in the mazes, and the intricacies of human affairs.

than a reiteration of the same substantive. Here, for example, *Wohnung*, *habitation*, may be substituted for *house*.

1) Say: 'pleases me best,' *gefällt mir am besten.*

2) The genitive case of the relative, is best taken from *der, die, das*, not so well from *welcher*. See Gr. p. 379. No. 6. After the relative, the verb goes to the end. See Gr. p. 446, (1). Say: 'whose actions not upon certain fixed principles grounded are.'

3) *Like* is an adjective, construed with the dative case. See Gr. p. 373. R. III. No. 2. Say: 'is to a ship without ballast like.'

4) *Similar*, *ähnlich*, is also an adjective with the dative case.

5) *Those*, *diejenigen*. See Gr. p. 215. Obs. 1.

6) *Conduct of life*, *Lebenswandel*.

7) *To stray*, *sich verirren*, a reflective verb.

O man, 1) who livest but a short time on this earth, 2) be mindful of thy future destiny !

§ 2.

*Agreement and Government of the Verb, and
Participle*.*

3) Joy, and sorrow visit mankind alternately ; hope, and despair succeed each other. War, and famine 4) lay waste the country.

1) After a vocative case, the relative *der*, with the 2d. personal, is to be used. See Gr. p. 379, line 19. When the 3d. personal constitutes the pronoun of address (see Gr. p. 202. No. 2.), that pronoun will be repeated after *der*.

2) *Mindful*, *eingedenk*, an adjective governing the genitive case. See Gr. p. 373. R. III. No. 1.

* Gr. from p. 380, to 402.

3) The Rule (Gr. p. 380), is: 'that the verb must agree with the subject nominative, in number, and person.' When the verb belongs to more substantives than one, it should stand in the plural.

4) Sometimes the verb is found in the singular, though connected with more than one substantive. Then it is to be understood to each substantive. See Gr. p. 380, l. 8. Here: 'war, and famine lays waste the

1) Thou, and I will travel together; or thou, and my son may go to London: you, my friends, and I will stay behind.

2) Your Majesty has commanded, that a new regulation should take place. Your Serene Highness will be 3) pleased to receive the deputation of the citizens.

country,' that is, 'war lays waste the country, and famine lays it waste.' This mode of speaking is not uncommon in Latin, and when explained in that manner, cannot be considered as faulty, though the other way may be preferable.

1) The verb is to agree with the subject nominative, in person: but when there are different persons, it should agree with the first rather, than the second; and with the second rather, than the third: that is to say, when there is a first person, the verb should be put in the first person, though there should also be a second, and third person; and when there is a second, and third person, it should follow the second. But whatever person the verb is to stand in, it must, with regard to number, be in the plural, when there are more persons than one. See Gr. p. 380. No. 2.

2) The verb is put in the plural, to certain titles of the singular number. See Gr. p. 381. No. 3.

3) *To be pleased*, when applied to a sovereign, or any great personage, is expressed by *geruhen*.

1) *Were* you ever in Holland? I *was* only in the Netherlands, at Brussels, and Antwerp. He never *read* the history of his own country; and never *saw* a history of any kind. His occupation *was* always play, and debauchery: the cultivation of his mind *was* always *disregarded* by him.

2) The day arrived (arrives); all the young

1) The preterperfect tense of the Germans. See Gr. p. 383. No. 1.

2) The present tense is, in German, frequently used for narration, instead of a past tense. The historical style of the Greeks, and Romans, likewise admitted it freely. In English, this figure of speech is not so current, though instances of it are to be met with. I have just now before me a passage, from *Paley's Evidences of Christianity*, vol. 2, p. 267, (ed. London, 1807). The author, speaking of Mahomet, thus expresses himself: 'From this time, or soon after this time, the impostor changed his language and his conduct. Having now a town at his command, where to arm his party, and to head them with security, he *enters* upon new councils. He now *pretends* that a divine commission is given him to attack the infidels, to destroy idolatry, and to set up the true faith by the sword. An early victory over a very superior force, atchieved by conduct and bravery, *established* the renown of his arms, and of his personal character.'

men, who felt (feel) the honourable desire of 1) distinguishing themselves, appeared (appear) on 2) the place of combat. The judges took (take) their seat, and the signal was (is) given.

3) The vacations will begin (do begin) in a month.

In that passage, the two first verbs, printed in Italics, *enters*, *pretends*, are in the present tense; after which, the author falls again into the common tone of narration, by means of the preterimperfect, *established*. The former tense, by exhibiting a fact as present, renders the narrative vivid, and striking. This is, in English, to be done with discretion; in German, the liberty of employing that mode of speaking, is unrestrained. See Gr. p. 383. No. 3. In our exercises, the imperfects are put, accompanied by the present tenses, in parenthesis. It is the presents, which are to be employed, in German. Having both tenses together, the difference is shown between the idioms of the two languages.

1) Say: 'to distinguish.' Gr. p. 388. B. 1. and the infinitive last, thus: 'to themselves distinguish.' Gr. p. 450. R. IV.

2) *On*, *auf*. See Gr. p. 346. l. 13. El. p. 102, l. 25.

3) The present tense applied to a future action. Gr. p. 383. No. 3.

1) He who thinks, *that* it is enough to 2) show an appearance of bravery, without reality, is extremely 3) mistaken. We 4) ought not to delude ourselves with the opinion, *that* our enemy is an insignificant adversary. I will not maintain, 5) that he is invincible; but I doubt,

1) The use of the subjunctive mood. Gr. p. 384. R. I. No. 1. The conjunction *that*, in certain situations, requires it. The Gr. just now quoted, must be carefully perused.—*He who* is *wer*. When it is alone with the verb, as it is here, the adverb *da* accompanies it, in a manner similar to the connection of this particle with the relative *der, die, das*. See Gr. p. 221, l. 4. *Wer da glaubt*.

2) Say: ‘an appearance of bravery, without reality, to show.’ The infinitive last. See Gr. p. 450. R. IV.

3) *To be mistaken*, *sich irren*; a reflexive verb. The adverb, *extremely*, is to be placed after the verb, and also after the word *sich*. See Gr. p. 455, R. II.

4) *We ought*, *wir müssen*, without the preposition *zu* before the infinitive following. See Gr. p. 250, l. 10, and p. 387. No. 3.

5) *That*, here, must not be followed by the subjunctive mood, because the verb *maintain*, cannot well be conceived, as producing an idea of uncertainty. See

1) *wether* this nation has ever had to contend with a more formidable power. We must not imagine, *that* our situation alone can protect us ; but be convinced 2), that energy and vigour are requisite, to frustrate the attacks, which 3) may be made against

Gr. p. 385, l. 12. But whether *that* govern the indicative, or subjunctive mood, it causes the verb equally to go to the end. See Gr. p. 448, (3).

1) *Whether*, *ob*, seems, from the nature of its signification, always to involve an idea of uncertainty. Yet the usage of the language licenses, in many instances, the indicative mood, after it. But when the idea of uncertainty, is rendered so palpable, as it is here, by the verb *doubt*, I consider it as consistent and proper, to prefer the subjunctive. The conjunctions, which are to have the subjunctive mood, are, in the exercises, printed in Italics. *Whether*, brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448, (3). Say: 'whether this nation ever with a more formidable power to contend had has.'

2) *After be convinced*, the conjunction *that* cannot be supposed to require the subjunctive mood. See the Grammar.

3) *May* express by the verb *fönnen*. See Gr. p. 249 ; and it will be best to say *might*, and to put the verb *fönnen* in the preterimperfect of the subjunctive mood.

our independence.—1) If a man be rich, 2) he ought, 3) if he will not expose himself to the reproach of the world, 4) to beware of a parsimonious, and mean disposition. 5) There, however, are persons, who would spend more money than

In the same tense, the verb *dürfen* would here, likewise, answer our purpose. 3 p. plur. *dürften*. See Gr. p. 249, last line of the text.

1) The conjunction *if* never takes the subjunctive mood, in German, unless it corresponds with a conditional future, thus: 'I would come, if I were invited.' *I would come*, is a conditional future, with which, the sentence, *if I were invited*, corresponds; and, there, the verb after *if*, 'were invited,' must be in the subjunctive mood. *If*, *wenn*, throws the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448, (3).

2) Subsequent member with *so*, when *if* precedes. See Gr. p. 439, and 357, l. 3.

3) Say: 'if he himself not to the reproach of the world expose will.'

4) *To beware*, *sich hüten*, verb reflexive, construed with the preposition *vor*. Say: 'himself,' (*sich*) before (*vor*) the reproach of the world beware.'

5) *There is*, or, *there are*, in a general, and indefinite sense, is expressed by *es gibt*, literally, it gives. The substantive belonging to it, to be put in the accu-

they have, even 1) *if* they possessed estates of immense value. *If* I were in such circumstances, I would endeavour to be liberal, without prodigality, and prudent, without avarice. 2) *Though* he had the power, he would not oppress the nation; he would act, 3) as if he were its father, and treat his subjects, as if they were his children.

4) He thinks, it is better to bear the loss, than

sative, as after a transitive verb. *However*, *indessen*, *jedoch*.

1) Here *if*, *wenn*, requires the subjunctive mood in *possessed*, because it is in correspondence with a conditional future, 'would spend.'—*Even if*, *selbst wenn*.

2) *Though*, and *although*, follow the same rule, in governing the subjunctive mood, as *if*: namely, they require that mood, if the sentence, to which those conjunctions belong, corresponds with a conditional tense, as here: 'he *would* not oppress.'

3) *As if*, *als ob*, is followed by the subjunctive mood, under the same circumstances, as, *though*, *although*, *if*. See the preceding note.

4) The subjunctive mood must be used, when the conjunctions *daß*, or *wenn*, are understood. See Gr. p. 385. No. 2. The observation applies to the following sentences: 'He thinks it is better,' which stands for, 'he thinks *that* it is better.'—'*were* I in his place,' for,

to involve himself in an expensive, and doubtful lawsuit. Were I in his place, 1) I should entertain a more favourable opinion of the justice of this country, and not endure a manifest wrong, from a pusillanimous apprehension of disadvantageous consequences. 2) Should the issue be unfavourable, the consciousness of 3) having acted according to a right principle, would console me. Had I even known it, 4) I should, nevertheless, have 5) held it to be my duty, as a member of

‘*if* I were in his place. ‘Should the issue be unfavorable,’ for, ‘*if* the issue should be unfavorable.’ ‘*Had* I even known it,’ for ‘*if* I had even known it.’

1) The subsequent member ought always to begin with *so*, when, in the antecedent member, the conjunction *wenn*, *if*, is understood. See Gr. p. 440, l. 11 ; and p. 357, l. 15.

2) *Sollte*. See Gr. p. 248, l. 16.

3) Say : ‘to have acted ;’ and see Gr. p. 388. B. 1.

4) Again the subsequent member, with *so*.

5) Say : ‘held it *for* (*für*) my duty.’ *Halten*, to hold, is, in that sense, combined with the preposition *für*. The position of the sentence will be this : ‘so should I, nevertheless, as a member of society, it for my duty held have, against injustice to struggle.’

- 1) society, to struggle against injustice.—2) Be it so !
 3) Let him say, what 4) he will ! The thing 5) had
-

1) *Society* is, here, the society of mankind, civil society, *die menschliche Gesellschaft.* The article must be used before this word, 'of *the* society,' according to Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

2) The subjunctive mood, in a potential signification, denoting a wish, or a concession. See Gr. p. 386. No. 3. It is to be remarked, that, in English, the nominative is placed after the verb, as the example above shows, 'be *it* so ;' in German, commonly before it, thus : '*It* be so; *he* say, what he will.' When, however, the verb *mögen* is employed, for the purpose of expressing a wish (see Gr. p. 246, l. 5), then the nominative stands after it.

3) To be expressed by, 'say he,' *er sage.*

4) It is not unusual to put this, 'what he will,' when thus connected with a preceding subjunctive, in the same mood : *was er wolle*, for, *was er will*, though the latter must be considered, as equally correct.

5) The subjunctive mood, employed to express a supposition. See Gr. p. 286, l. 16. 'Had turned out,' is the preterpluperfect subjunctive, here in meaning the same, as the second future conditional, 'would have turned out.' *To turn out*, *ausfallen*, a verb neuter, taking the auxiliary *seyn*. See Gr. p. 292. I. It is, besides, a compound separable, (see Gr. p. 302); the preterite participle, therefore, is, *ausgefallen*,

not turned out so, if the slightest precaution 1) had been used. 2) He would have preserved his property, and those unhappy men their 3) lives. 4) I should not have dreamt of such folly.

1) This must be the subjunctive mood, after *if*, the sentence being connected with a conditional tense.

2) Express this by the pluperfect subjunctive, 'He had preserved.'

3) *Life* is a word, which admits no plural, in German. See Gr. p. 146, l. 5. Say, therefore, 'their life.' But it will be proper here, to observe, in general, that the German language applies similar words, in the singular, collectively to more subjects than one. The singular number would, consequently, still have been made use of, though the word in question should have furnished a plural. In this practice, the Greek and Latin languages, and most of the modern tongues coincide. It is the English language alone, which is so scrupulous, and exact, in the application of the plural. For example, you must necessarily express yourself, in English, thus: 'fifty citizens have given in their names;' but, in German, and other languages, it is perfectly correct, and grammatical, to say, 'fifty citizens have given in their *name*.'

4) The subjunctive expressing surprize, or wonder. In this situation it is, generally, accompanied with the particle *doch*, however. See Gr. p. 386, l. 22. Say: 'Had I, *however*, (*doch*) not of this folly dreamt!'

1) To write, to read ; to hear, to speak.—
 2) To boast is more easy, than to achieve a great enterprize : but all 3) talking is of no use, without a proof of the reality.—4) One may call it 5) working ; but it is, in fact, 5) playing —6) You *may* 7) remain here, but I *must* go away. I *dare* not wait any longer ; 8) I *am to be* at the

8) *I am to be*; verb *sollen*. See Gr. P. 247, l. 5.

1) The infinitive mood. See Gr. p. 386—390. First, without the preposition *zu*. Gr. p. 386. A. The infinitive, as found in dictionaries, Gr. p. 386, R. II. A. 1.

2) The infinitive, in the room of a substantive. Gr. p. 387. No. 2.

3) This participle is likewise to be expressed by the infinitive. The infinitive is then considered, as a substantive of the neuter gender. See Gr. p. iii. No. 5, p. 326, l. 7, and p. 420, l. 17. The adjective *all*, *must*, therefore, be put in the neuter, *alles*.

4) *One*, *man*. See Gr. p. 225. No. 1.

5) Again the infinitive. See note, last but one.

6) The Infinitive, after the verbs, *können*, *mögen*, *lassen*, *dürfen*, *sollen*, *wollen*, *müssen*. See Gr. p. 387. No. 3. Those verbs are printed in Italics.

7) *You may* ; verb *können*. See Gr. p. 249, l. 7.

Exchange, at one o'clock ; I *will* come this evening, if my business *lets* me rest : my wife 1) *may* say what she likes. 2) *He bid* me go. *I heard* the child cry, and then *saw* it sink from fatigue ; a man passed 3) by, and *assisted* me 4) in saving it. I will 5) *learn* to swim ; and the boatman shall *teach* me to dive.

6) He continued lying on the ground, and his

1) *May* ; verb *mögen*. See Gr. p. 245, two lines from the bottom.

2) The infinitive, after the verbs *heissen, hören, helfen, lehren, lernen, sehen, fühlen*. See Gr. p. 387. No. 4.

3) *To pass by, vorbegehen*, a verb compound separable. See Gr. p. 305.

4) *In saving* ; to be rendered by the infinitive, without *zu*. Say : ' assisted me it [to] save.' *Helfen*, to assist, governs the dative case. *Me* must be *mir*. See Gr. p. 398, l. 6.

5) Say : ' I will to swim learn ; ' the governing infinitive, ' learn,' being last. See Gr. p. 451, l. 23. The same in the following : ' the boatman shall me to dive teach.'

6) Certain verbs, combined with the infinitives of other verbs, create particular phrases. See Gr. p. 387: No. 5. The first of those verbs is *bleiben*, to remain, noting continuance of an action.

friend continued sitting by him. The next morning 1) we took an airing 2) in the carriage, and 3) found him walking in the park. We heard, that two hours before he had been 4) riding on horseback; and he said, that he would go home, and lay himself down to sleep. He 6) made us laugh; though he himself 7) did nothing but cry.

8) The desire 9) of becoming rich brings many

1) Say: 'took we,' the subject after the verb, when an adverbial expression, such as here, 'next morning,' begins the sentence. See Gr. p. 437. No. 8.

2) *To take an airing in a carriage, to drive in a carriage, spazieren fahren.* See Gr. p. 387, last line.

3) Finden, with an infinitive following. See Gr. p. 388, l. 3.

4) *To take an airing on horseback, spazieren reiten.* Gr. p. 388, l. 22.

5) Verb, sich legen, to lay one's self down. See Gr. p. 388, l. 16.

6) Verb, machen, to make. p. 388, l. 19.

7) Verb, thun, to do. p. 388, l. 24.

8) The infinitive, with the preposition zu, before it. See Gr. p. 388. B.

9) The infinitive, with zu, after nouns. Gr. p. 388, B. No. 1.

men into poverty ; and the ambition to have influence and power, is frequently the cause 1) of crimes, and iniquities. — 2) To avoid those snares, which the human passions always spread around us, we 3) ought to endeavour 4) to keep our minds in a state of tranquillity, and moderation : and 5) in order to effect this, 6) the precepts of religion, and virtue must be constantly present to our recollection.

1) *Of, von.* See Gr. p. 370, l. 7. No. 1.

2) The infinitive with *zu*, when purpose, and design, are intimated. Gr. p. 389. No. 2.

3) *Ought* ; verb *müssen*. See Gr. p. 250, l. 10.

4) *Zu* before the infinitive, after the verb *endeavour*, which implies purpose.

5) When design, and purpose, are strongly expressed, the particle *um* (in order) is made use of, besides *zu* ; and that particle is placed at the head of that member of the sentence, to which the infinitive belongs, whereas *zu* stands always closely before the infinitive. See Gr. p. 389. No. 2.

6) The subject after the verb, when an infinitive is put at the beginning of the sentence. See Gr. p. 437. No. 6. Say : ‘ must the precepts of the religion, and virtue to our recollection constantly present be.’

1) When a man once *begins* to deviate from 2) rectitude: it is difficult 3) to say, where he will *cease* to sin. I have *begged* him, to alter his course of life, and even *threatened* to punish him: but I believe all admonition 4) to be of no use. It *appears*, therefore, to be 5) wisest, 6) without farther speaking 7) to him, 8) to take the necessary means 9) of bringing

1) The infinitive, with *zu*, after certain verbs, which are mentioned. Gr. p. 389. No. 3. Those verbs are printed in Italics.

2) Say: 'from *the* rectitude,' according to Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

3) The infinitive, with *zu*, after a noun adjective. See Gr. p. 389, l. 3.

4) This construction does not agree with the German idiom, but must be changed, as is explained, Gr. p. 389, l. 3, from the bottom.

5) *Wisest*, am weisesten. See Gr. p. 183, l. 15.

6) *Ohne*, without, requires the infinitive, with *zu*. See Gr. p. 390. No. 4.

7) Say, in German: 'without farther with him to speak.'

8) The infinitive, with *zu*, governed by the preceding adjective, 'wisest.' See Gr. p. 389, l. 3.

9) Say: 'him to reason to bring;' and see Gr. p. 388, B. 1. To reason, *zu* Verstande.

him to reason. I do not know 1) how to act otherwise; 2) in what manner to discharge my duty.

3) We have visited our friends, and taken a view of the country. He had written to his agent, and mentioned 4) that he had received the money.

5) This man was a fool, and remains a fool. It seemed a rational thought; but 6) he was called a

1) Words, implying an indirect question, such as *how*, in *what manner*, do not, in German, bear an infinitive mood, after them. See Gr. p. 390, l. 11. Say: 'how I otherwise act can.' *How*, causes the verb to be last. See Gr. p. 447. (2). and p. 448. (3).

2) Say: 'in what manner (*auf welche Art*) I my duty discharge must.' The verb last, according to Gr. p. 447. (2).

3) One auxiliary serving to two verbs. Gr. p. 390, l. 22.

4) The auxiliary, at the end, omitted. See Gr. p. 391, l. 1.

5) The verb, governing cases of declension. The nominative case. Gr. p. 391. Rule I. Certain verbs, mentioned Gr. p. 391. R. I. No. 1.

6) The nominative case, after verbs passive. Gr. p. 392, No. 2.

blockhead. The other was declared 1) a philosopher, and made 2) a doctor.

3) Our friend has behaved, in the last campaign, like a young hero; he has distinguished himself, as a brave, and hopeful youth. His commander showed himself an excellent general.

4) When a great man is 5) accused of a crime, 6) government cannot 7) free itself from

1) The preposition *für*, with the accusative, to be used. See Gr. p. 392, l. 11.

2) The preposition *zu*, with the dative. Gr. p. 392, l. 11. Say, *zum Doctor*, which stands for *zu dem Doctor*, literally, to *the Doctor*.

3) The nominative case, after reflective verbs. See Gr. p. 393. No. 3:

4) The genitive case, governed by the verb. See Gr. p. 393, Rule II.

5) *To accuse*, *anklagen*, *beschuldigen*. It governs the accusative of the person, and the genitive of the thing, of which the person is accused. See Gr. p. 393, R. II. No. 1.

6) Subsequent member. Gr. p. 439. Say: '*the Government*.'

7) *To free*, or, *disburden one's self from a thing*, *sich entledigen*, *sich entladen*. See Gr. p. 394. No. 2.

the necessity 1) of instituting an inquiry. If he be found 2) guilty of the charge, 3) the first step is, to 4) dismiss him from his office. But it 5) requires clear, and decisive proofs, before 6) you can 7) convict such a man of misconduct, whose rank, and dignity compel us to believe the contrary. I do not 8) interest myself in this affair.

1) Say: 'an inquiry to institute;' and see Gr. p. 388. B. 1. and p. 450. R. IV.

2) *Guilty*, *schuldig*, is an adjective, which governs the genitive case. See Gr. p. 373. R. III. No. 1. and Exerc. p. 99, and 100. Say: 'if he of the charge guilty found be.'

3) Subsequent member, with *so*. See Gr. p. 439, and p. 357, l. 3.

4) To *dismiss*, *entlassen*. See Gr. p. 394. No. 2. This verb may be either joined with a genitive case, or the proposition *von*, and the dative.

5) *It requires*, *es bedarf*; verb *bedürfen*, which is construed either with the genitive, or the accusative. See Gr. p. 395. No. 3.

6) Employ the indefinite pronoun *man*, for, *you*. See Gr. p. 225. No. 1.

7) To *convict*, *übersühren*. See Gr. p. 394. No. 2.

8) To *interest one's self in a thing*, *sich einer Sache annehmen*. A reflexive verb, taking the reciprocal pro-

1) from any other motive, than a wish of seeing justice done to the innocent; much less do 2) I arrogate to myself the privilege 3) of deciding this great question: but every one 4) ought to 5) remember the duty, which is 6) incumbent up-

noun in the accusative, and the thing, or object, in the genitive. See Gr. p. 395. No. 4.

1) *From*, *aus*, prep. dat. The whole passage will be thus rendered: 'aus irgend einem andern Beweggrunde als dem Wunsche, dem Unschuldigen Gerechtigkeit widerfahren zu lassen.'

2) Say: 'arrogate I;' and refer to Gr. p. 250. No. 3. *To arrogate to oneself*, *sich anmaßen*, reflective verb, with the dative of the reciprocal pronoun, (see Gr. p. 396, note *; and p. 397, l. 22.) and the genitive case of the thing, or object. See Gr. p. 395. No. 4. But it takes the thing, or object, also in the accusative, which circumstance is not noticed in the Grammar. *Anmaßen*, is a compound separable.

3) Say: 'this great question to decide;' and see Gr. p. 388. B. 1. and p. 450. R. IV.

4) *Ought*; verb *müssen*. See Gr. p. 250, l. 10. or say: *sollte*.

5) *To remember*, *sich erinnern*: reflective verb, with the genitive case. See Gr. p. 395. No. 4.

6) *To be incumbent upon*, *obliegen*; a verb which requires the dative case after it. See Gr. p. 398, l. 12.

on him, as a good citizen. We ought to 1) make use of the rights, which legally belong to us, and not 2) resign those advantages, which our free, and happy, constitution affords. Who would not 3) be ashamed of an action, which would mark him as a traitor to the 4) liberties of his country. 5) I pity that miserable creature.

6) Providence has 7) given to man the use of reason, and to the animals different natural faculties, by which both are qualified to fill their destiny in the empire of creation.

1) *To make use of*, sich bedienen, reflexive verb, with the genitive case. See Gr. p. 395. No. 4.

2) *To resign*, sich begeben, reflexive verb, with the genitive case. See Gr. p. 395. No. 4.

3) *To be ashamed*, sich schämen; verb reflexive, with the genitive. See Gr. p. 395. No. 4.

4) Say: 'towards (gegen,) the liberty;' liberty, in the singular.

5) The impersonal reflexive, mich jammert, with the genitive case. See Gr. p. 396, l. 3.

6) Verbs, which govern the dative case. Gr. p. 396. R. III.

7) Geben, to give; with the dative. See Gr. p. 396. No. 1; and p. 397, l. 2.

The father 1) commanded the son to 2) relate to the brother the history of that transaction.

Some person, who was present, told me that he did not 3) believe the young man. I 4) answered him, that I could 5) allow no one to 6) doubt his veracity : 7) upon which he 8) begged par-

1) Befehlen, to command; with the dative. See Gr. p. 397, l. 4.

2) Erzählen, to relate; dat. Gr. p. 397, l. 3.

3) Glauben, to believe, to give faith to; dat. Gr. p. 397, l. 6.

4) Antworten, to answer; dat.

5) Erlauben, or gestatten, to permit, to allow; with the dative. Gr. p. 397, l. 12.

6) To doubt, bezweifeln; a verb transitive, governing the accusative case. See Gr. p. 399. R. IV. and p. 310. No. 1.

7) Upon which, worauf. See Gr. p. 224. No. 8.

8) To beg pardon for a thing, etwas abbitten, verb compound separable, and irregular. See Gr. p. 302; and p. 264, bitten. Abbitten, literally is, to beg off; but, in German, it always signifies, to beg pardon for a thing. The person, of whom pardon is begged, stands in the dative, and the thing, for which it is begged, in the accusative, without a preposition. See Gr. p. 397, l. 13.

don for the offence ; but I 1) took from him every future opportunity of affronting me, by 2) announcing to him, that I 3) would 4) excuse him his farther visits. At the same time, I 5) disad-

1) *Rehmen*, (irregular verb, see Gr. p. 276,) to take away from, requires the person, from which a thing is taken away, in the dative ; and the thing, which is taken away, in the accusative. See Gr. p. 397, l. 2.

2) *Anzeigen*, or *andeuten*, to announce, to signify ; verbs compounded with *an*, governing the dative case. See Gr. p. 397, l. 18. These verbs are separable. See Gr. p. 302. Say : ‘by that (*dadurch daß*) I to him announced.’

3) *Would*, *wollte*. See concerning the verb *wollen*, Gr. p. 246, l. 26.

4) *Entschuldigen*, to excuse, verb compounded with *ent*, requiring the dative. See Gr. p. 397, l. 21. It is the person, which must be in the dative ; the thing stands in the accusative. Say : ‘to him his farther visits excuse would.’

5) Say : ‘disadvised I ;’ a preposition, with its case, being at the beginning of the sentence. See Gr. 437. No. 9. *To disadvise*, *widerrathen*, which takes the dative case of the person, and the accusative of the thing, thus : ‘I disadvised to him similar unguarded remarks.’ This verb should have been mentioned, Gr. p. 397 ; but it has, by an oversight, been omitted.

vised him from similar unguarded remarks, 1) telling him, that it did not 2) belong to a stranger, nor 3) became the duties of prudence, and politeness, to 4) follow the impulse of momentary impression, 5) in declaring one's thoughts. The freedom of my censure did not 6) please him; but I 7) flatter no man, when I

1) The German language, not having the use of the participle, (see Gr. p. 321, l. 26), the structure of the sentence must be changed, thus: 'and told him.' *To tell*, *sagen*; with the dative: See Gr. p. 397, l. 3.

2) *Zufammen*, to belong, that is, in the sense here, to be suitable to. The verb governs the dative, and should have been mentioned among those, Gr. p. 397. No. 2. It is an irregular, see *fommen*, Gr. p. 273; and likewise a compound separable, see p. 304.

3) *Geziemen*, to become, to suit; with the dative. See Gr. p. 398, l. 10.

4) *Folgen*, to follow; with the dative.

5) Say: 'and to declare.' The whole thus: 'and one's thoughts to declare.' *One's*, to be rendered by *sein*, *his*.

6) *Gefallen*, to please; dat. See Gr. p. 398, l. 8.

7) *Schmeicheln*, to flatter; dat. Gr. p. 398, l. 14. No man, *niemand*, see Gr. p. 225. No. 2, or *kein Mensch*.

think, that he deserves 1) to be blamed. Who can 2) resist the charms of 3) eloquence, or 4) bid defiance to its power. The most stubborn 5) persons 6) yield to its influence. Astonishment 7) came upon them, and it 8) seemed to them, that they

1) After, verdienen, to deserve, the infinitive with zu. See Gr. p. 389. No. 3.

2) Widerstehen, to resist; dat. Gr. p. 398, l. 17.

3) Say: 'of the eloquence.' Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

4) Tögen, to bid defiance; dat. See Gr. p. 398, l. 16.

5) Person, as a general term, der Mensch.

6) To yield, weichen, or unterliegen; dat. Gr. p. 398, l. 13, and l. 16.

7) Verbs governing either the dative, or accusative. See Gr. p. 398. No. 3. After all these verbs, I think the dative preferable. The first, alluded to, is ankommen, to come upon, an irregular, and compound separable. The case of person, whether dative or accusative, is generally placed before this verb, and the subject nominative after, thus: 'Upon them came astonishment;' or es is put in the beginning. See Gr. p. 377, l. 7.

8) It seems, es dünkt. Gr. p. 398. No. 3. The case of person may be put after this verb, when es is before it; or before the verb: then es is commonly omitted. Here it will be best to use es.

found themselves in another world. It 1) grieved me to view such a delusion.—2) *For this wretched man* the spring no longer smiles ; *for him* nature pours out her abundance in vain. *To him* all is dead, all is inanimate.

3) *Love* thy 4) neighbour, as thyself, is one of the first lessons of the Christian religion.

Do not *hate* thy enemy, but *overcome* his aversion by acts of kindness, and benevolence, this is, *to fight* 5) a good fight, *to obtain* a glorious victory. It is the duty of every father to 6) *teach* his son the

1) *It grieves*, es schmerzt. See Gr. p. 399, l. 1.

2) The dative of advantage, or disadvantage. See Gr. p. 399. No. 4. There is no preposition to be used, to that dative. Say: ‘to this wretched man smiles the spring no more.’

3) Verbs transitive, governing the accusative case. See Gr. p. 399. R. IV.

4) *Neighbour*, in this sense, der Nächste, or der Nebenmensch ; both words of the third declension.

5) A verb neuter, *to fight*, (kämpfen), converted into a transitive. See Gr. p. 399, l. 7. from the bottom.

6) *Lehren*, to teach, and *heissen*, to bid, to desire, construed with the dative, and accusative. See Gr. p. 400, l. 9. and p. 399, l. 3. also p. 392, l. 23.

virtues, which belong to a man, and the duty of every mother to *teach* her daughter those virtues, which adorn the female sex. To teach a young man 1) to love the sciences, is better than 2) to enrich him with an inheritance. I 3) would not 4) bid the poorest person 5) do such a thing.

1) After *lehren*, and *lernen*, to teach, and to learn, the infinitive may be used, without *zu*, or with it. See Gr. p. 387, l. 21. Here it will be best to employ *zu*; because *lehren* itself is in the infinitive, and the insertion of *zu* will break the monotonous, and close reiteration, of the same endings. If *zu* is omitted, the infinitive governed must be put before that, which does govern, thus: 'a young man the sciences to love teach;' see Gr. p. 451, l. 23. But with *zu*, the sentence may be divided into two members, thus: 'a young man teach (infin. without *zu*, see Gr. p. 387. No. 2,) the sciences to love,' which method is, certainly in this instance, more agreeable to the ear, than the other.

2) The infinitive without *zu*. See Gr. p. 387. No. 2.

3) *Would*, *wollte*. See *wollen*, Gr. p. 246, l. 26.

4) *To bid*, *heissen*; with the dative, or accusative. See Gr. p. 400, l. 9. p. 399, l. 3.

5) *Do*, may be left out, in German, and the sentence thus construed: 'I would the poorest person (*Mensch*) such a thing (*so etwas*) not bid.' See Gr. p. 399, l. 3.

§ 2. *

*Agreement and Government of the Preposition,
and Interjection.*

1) With the constancy, 2) resolution, and heroism of a great, and experienced warrior, he extricated himself 3) from the difficulties, and dangers, which on all sides surrounded him.

* On the subjects of this paragraph little is to be said. See the Gr. p. 401, and 402.

1) When a preposition governs more nouns, than one, it is sufficient to put it before the first of those nouns. See Gr. p. 401.

2) The article need not be repeated, when a noun following is of the same number, and gender, as the one which preceded; which applies here to *constancy*, *Standhaftigkeit*, and *resolution*, *Entschlossenheit*, both being of the feminine gender. But when there is a difference, either in the number, or the gender, the article must again be expressed. Thus it is, here, with *heroism*, *Heldenmuth*, which being a masculine, requires its article. See Gr. p. 366. No. 10.

3) *From*, *aus*, prep. dat. It governs, here, two substantives.

1) Oh ! I wretched man ! Ah ! 2) what a dreadful situation ! Alas ! 3) for the melancholy prospect ! Fie ! 3) upon that cruel friend ! Happy 4) he, who never endured such a misfortune ! But 5) woe to the villain, who has ruined me ! O ! 6) unfortunate me !

1) Cases after interjections. First, the nominative. See p. 402, l. 1.

2) *What a*, was für ein. See Gr. p. 223. No. 7.

3) The genitive case after interjections, without a preposition. See Gr. p. 402, l. 9.

4) *Happy*, to be expressed by wohl, with the dative following. See Gr. p. 402, l. 18.

5) *Woe*, wehe, with the dative.

6) The accusative after the interjection. See Gr. p. 402, l. 23.

SECTION VII.

ON SOME PECULIARITIES IN CONSTRUCTION,
AND PHRASEOLOGY.*

1) *In the evening* 2) he was wont to entertain his friends by the 3) reading of useful, and instructive books; and he rose early *in the morning*, to perform the duties of his office. 4) Three times,

* This chapter begins, in the Grammar, p. 403; but the first part, concerning the composition of words, is not calculated for our purpose. We, therefore, proceed, with the exercises, from p. 412, to p. 428.

1) Use of the genitive case. See Gr. p. 412, l. 17. It expresses relation of time, as here: 'in the evening, in the morning, in the year.'

2) Say: 'was *he* wont.' For when any case of a noun, not being the subject nominative, begins a sentence, the subject must be after the verb. See Gr. p. 437. No. 8. *To be wont*, pflegen.

3) This must be rendered by *das Lesen*. See Exercises p. 73, note 8.

4) *Three times*, dreymal.

in the year, he quitted his home, and visited distant parts. 1) *Unfortunately* I was absent, when he came to the town, where I live. I followed him, with an intention to see him; but was obliged to return, 2) *without having effected that end.*

3) *The fourth day* after his departure from hence, he arrived 4) at his brother's, and staid *a whole month.*

5) *The family* were alarmed by the loud vociferation, which burst in 6) upon them from the

1) The genitive also marks way and manner. See Gr. p. 413. No. 3. For *unfortunately*, say, 'in an unfortunate manner;' the genitive case, in German, *unglücklicher Weise*.

2) *Without having effected that end*, *unverrichteter Sache*. This is likewise an absolute, or, perhaps, rather elliptical genitive case, used with an adverbial power.

3) Use of the accusative, denoting time. See Gr. p. 413, l. 2, from below.

4) *At*, is here, the French *chez*, *bey*; with the dative. See Exerc. p. 77, note 5.

5) Nouns singular require, in German, the verb strictly in the same number, though their meaning should imply plurality; as *family*, *people*. See Gr. p. 415, l. 15. Say, therefore: 'the family *was* alarmed; the English people *does* not brook.'

6) Say: 'upon *it*,' referring to *family*, a noun

street.—The English *people* do not brook a harsh, and oppressive treatment.

1) It was a servant *of ours*, whom you saw in the room. A friend *of mine* came the other day, and fell into the same error. 2) How did you sleep *last night*? I shall pass *this* night in considerable pain.

3) *Whoever* the defendant may be, 4) justice must do her duty : and *whatever* the punishment may be, he must submit to 5) it.

singular. *To burst in*, eindringen, or hereindringen, verb compound separable, and irregular. See Gr. p. 303, and p. 266. *Upon*, here to be rendered by *zu*, prep. dat.

1) Peculiar use of the possessive pronouns. See Gr. p. 416, l. 4, from below.

2) The pronoun *dieser*. See Gr. p. 417, l. 13.

3) The relative pronoun, with certain additions, to express *whoever*, or *whosoever*, and *whatever*, or *whatsoever*. See Gr. p. 417, l. 7, from below.

4) Say : '*the* justice ;' by Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

5) The demonstrative pronoun to be employed for *it*. See Gr. p. 376, No. 2. Exerc. p. 105, note 6.

1) *Some* twenty years 2) ago, 3) one 4) could buy the same things for 5) half the money. It will now require *some* thousand pounds, to furnish 6) every thing that is necessary.

When the judge arrived, he 7) *caused* all the delinquents to *be brought* before him; he pardoned most of them; but three he 8) *ordered to be executed*.

1) Einige, etliche. See Gr. p. 418, l. 1.

2) Ago, vor; prep. dative. See Gr. p. 349, l. 20.

3) One, man. See Gr. p. 225. No. 1.

4) Verb können. Gr. p. 249.

5) Say either: 'the half money,' according to Gr. p. 368. No. 3; or take *half* as a substantive noun of quantity, die Hälfte, thus: die Hälfte Geld, and see Gr. p. 149, l. 2. also p. 414, l. 21.

6) Every thing, alles.

7) The infinitive, of the active voice, is used after certain verbs, where, in English, the passive would be required. See Gr. p. 418, l. 5, from below. Refer likewise to p. 326, l. 1. One of those verbs is lassen, which signifies, in this sense, *to cause, to order to be done*. The German, therefore, literally will be: 'he caused [or rather, caused he] the delinquents to bring before him.'—'but three ordered he to execute.'

—It is my uncle, who 1) causes these roads to be repaired. There is nothing farther 2) to be done in this matter. It is 3) to be feared, that the enterprize will totally miscarry.

4) I ought to have written to my friend, but

1) Say: 'who these roads to repair causes;' and refer to the preceding note.

2) Say: 'to do.' See Gr. p. 419, l. 2. Compare p. 326, l. 1.

3) Say: 'to fear.'

4) The infinitive, in certain verbs, substituted for the preterite participle, when an infinitive precedes. See Gr. p. 419, l. 9. The verbs liable to that peculiarity, are *dürfen*, *sollen*, *können*, *mögen*, *lassen*, *müssen*, *wollen*, *hören*, *sehen*. In some of them, a difficulty will be experienced, with regard to their construction being rendered intelligible to the beginner. For the nature of the English language does not furnish, in the instances alluded to, the advantage of a literal translation, in as much as those verbs are, in English, destitute of the infinitive mood, and preterite participle; I mean the verbs *shall*, *will*, *must*, *can*, *may*. The first example: 'I ought to have written;' is to be put in this construction: The auxiliary verb *have* joined to *ought*—*ought* in the preterite participle, which participle is, then, exchanged for the infinitive—*written* becomes *to write*. *Ich hätte gesollt*.—*Sollen* (see Gr. p. 247), expresses

I have been obliged to omit it. Had I been able to spare some minutes, I should have been willing

the idea *ought*; *gesollt*, is the preterite participle, as in French *dû*; *hätte*, is the conditional imperfect of the auxiliary *haben*, Fr. *j'aurois*. *Ich hätte gesollt*, would be the Latin, *debuisssem*. Now, an infinitive, *to write*, being placed before *gesollt*, this participle is also turned into the infinitive *sollen*; and the sentence, consequently, appears thus: *Ich hätte an meinen Freund schreiben sollen*. The next, 'I have been obliged to omit it,' is more tractable, because we have got rid of the English verb, *must*. *To be obliged*, is *müssen*; the preterite participle, *gemusst*. *I have been obliged*, *ich habe gemusst*. The pret. part. *gemusst* is exchanged for the infinitive *müssen*, on account of an infinitive preceding, *to omit it*. *Ich habe es unterlassen müssen*. In a similar manner with the following, 'Had I been able to spare some minutes,' where again we have fortunately disengaged ourselves from the English verb *can*. *To be able*, *können*. *Had I been able*, *hätte ich gekonnt*. *Had I been able to spare some minutes*, *hätte ich einige Minuten ersparen können* (for *gekonnt*). The remaining examples will now appear easy. *To be willing*, *wollen*. *I should have been willing*, *ich hätte gewollt*; before an infinitive, *ich hätte wollen*. *I should have been willing to do it*, so (a subsequent member, see Gr. p. 439,) *hätte ich es thun wollen*,

to do it. You have 1) heard it said, but we have never 2) seen it done. Though he had 3) got the advertisement drawn up, yet he has not 4) dared to publish it. I should 5) like to have seen it.

1) This must be, in German: 'you have it say heard.' Say (instead of *said*) *sagen*, is the infinitive, which being placed before the participle *heard*, *gehört*, converts this likewise into the infinitive, *hören*.

2) 'We have never it do seen.' The participle *seen*, *gesehen*, following the infinitive *do*, *thun*, is changed into the infinitive *sehen*.

3) *To get a thing done, to cause it to be done*, is *lassen*. Say, here: 'Though he the advertisement had to draw up got.' *He had got*, *er hatte gelassen*. The participle will, after an infinitive, become *lassen*. When the auxiliary verb is affected by a conjunction, which ought, in ordinary circumstances, to bring that verb to the end; it will stand before the first infinitive, when the preterite participle is also changed into the infinitive. This happens in the present example, after the conjunction *Though*. *Ob er gleich die Ankündigung hatte aufsetzen lassen*.

4) *Dared*, part. *gedurst*; to be turned into the infinitive *dürfen*. So (subsequent member, see Gr. p. 439) *hat er sie doch nicht bekannt machen dürfen*.

5) *To like*, *mögen*. See Gr. p. 246, l. 13. Say: 'I should have it to see liked.' *Ich hätte es sehen mögen*.

He begun his speech 1) *without knowing*, 2) how to proceed; and ended it *without reflecting*, what injury he had, by his folly, inflicted upon the common cause.

That may 3) *perhaps* be true; but, nevertheless, I think, that some caution is necessary. You *probably* recollect the circumstance, which occurred a little while ago; and I should 4) *indeed*, like to hear, in what manner it may be explained. 5) *Pray*, will you give me that book? I can read this print *very* 6) *well*. My father finds himself at present

1) The preposition *ohne*, followed by the infinitive with *zu*. See Gr. p. 420, l. 9. Compare p. 390. No. 4. and Ex. p. 124, note 6.

2) Say: 'how he should proceed, or ought to proceed.' See Gr. p. 390, l. 11. and Ex. p. 125, notes 1 and 2.

3) The expletive *wohl*, according to Gr. p. 421. It has already been noticed. Ex. p. 88. See note 4.

4) 'I should *indeed* like,' *ich möchte wohl*. See Gr. p. 421, l. 9.

5) *Pray*, is here to be rendered by *wohl*. 'Pray will you, *wollen Sie wohl*?'

6) *Well* is often expressed by *gut*, especially, when there might be a chance of confounding the expletive character of *wohl*, with its positive signification. See Gr. p. 421, l. 14. When, however, it is accom-

perfectly 1) *well*.—What a person 2) likes to do, commonly succeeds ; but it is otherwise 3) with every thing, which one 4) dislikes to engage in.—I 5) like better to read the simple narrative of real events, than the most entertaining fiction. He likes best 6) to play at cards ; indeed, he is much addicted to play. His father does not 7) like it : he likes music better.

panied by any adverb, such as *very*, *perfectly*, sufficiently distinct to declare the intended meaning, *wohl* may be used, with equal propriety.

1) In the question of health, *well* is usually expressed by *wohl*.

2) The idea, *to like*, rendered by the adverb *gern*. See Gr. p. 421, l. 5, from below.—*A person*, *jemand*, or *einer*.

3) *It is otherwise*, *es verhält sich anders*. *Every thing*, *alles*.

4) *To dislike* ; the adverb *gern*, with a negative, *nicht gern*. *One*, *man*.

5) The idea, *to like*, in the comparative degree, expressed by *lieber*. Gr. p. 421, l. 5, from below ; and p. 422, l. 3.

6) Say : 'he plays at cards most willingly,' *er spielt Karten am liebsten*. The idea, *to like*, in the superlative degree. Gr. p. 421, l. 4, from below, and p. 422, l. 6.

7) *To like*, to approve, as a verb transitive, with

1) Go *there*, and bring the horse *hither*. We rode *thither*; and in the mean time they came *here*.

2) *Pray*, write to him; *pray*, be so good! *Let me see*, what did he say! *Think*, what a clamour that is!

3) I have *certainly* told you the reason yesterday.

the accusative case, without any other verb accompanying it, is expressed by *gern sehen*, *gern haben*. *Gern sehen*, relates more to your opinion of what others do; and *gern haben*, to what you yourself like, and prefer. Therefore, in the first example: 'his father does not like it,' it will be proper to employ *gern sehen*; in the second: he likes music better,' *gern* (or in the comparative, *lieber*) *haben*.

1) The particles, *hin* and *her*. See Gr. p. 422, l. 9; and refer to p. 310. When the notion of locality, of *here* and *there*, is to be very distinctly marked, it is necessary to prefix the adverb *hier* to *her*, and *da*, or *dort*, to *hier*; as *hierher*, *dahin*, or *dorthin*.

2) *Doch*, as an expletive. See Gr. p. 422, l. 15. It is to be employed for all those expressions, in the text, which are printed in Italics. It is placed, like an adverb, always after the verb.

3) *Ja*, in an expletive capacity. See Gr. p. 422, l. 3, from below. It will answer to all those words, in the

The man must, *indeed*, be very negligent. *Truly*, he does nothing. *I see*, you are sleepy. 1) Pray, stay; *I assure you*, it is yet very early. Will you? 2) Yes certainly. 3) On no account mention that circumstance, and 4) never discover the secret.

He passed the remaining years of his life 5), in the midst of his friends; but he 6) still retained a predilection for the active occupations of a soldier. 7) One person is perhaps not so cheerful as

text, which are in Italics. Its position is after the verb.

- 1) *Pray*, doch. See note, last but one.
- 2) *Yes certainly*, ja wohl. See Gr. p. 423, l. 6.
- 2) *On no account*, ja nicht. Ja, joined to a negative, enforces the negative idea. The negative particle always stands after the object, ja immediately follows the verb; as in this example: erwähnen Sie ja den Umstand nicht.
- 4) This is again to be a strong negative; ja—nie.
- 5) The adverb mitten, in the midst of. See Gr. p. 423, l. 8.
- 6) *Still*, noch immer. See Gr. p. 423, l. 13.
- 7) Sentences, implying a comparison of equality, made, in English, by a repetition of *as*, or by *so-as*, are rendered, in German, by *so als*, *so wie*; *than* by *als*. See

another ; but he 1) may be more affectionate, and feeling. The society of my friend is, in every respect, as valuable as the instruction of a teacher. He is as learned as 2) most of his cotemporaries. We have nothing more to expect 3), but a confirmation of the accounts, which we have already received.

It is two months, 4) since my brother has written ; but it is above a year, 5) since we have

Gr. p. 423, l. 16. When the comparison of equality is to be strong, and pointed, the word *eben* may be put before *so*, as in the text : ‘ as valuable as the instruction of a teacher,’ *eben so schätzbar, als*.

1) *May*, *fann*.

2) Say : ‘ *the most*.’ This is one of the instances, in which the Germans use the article, when the English do not ; it should have been mentioned Gr. p. 368. No. 2.

3) *But* is to be expressed by *als*, when it is synonymous with *than*. See Gr. p. 423, l. 5, from below.

4) *Since*, when involving a negative idea, is, in German, accompanied by the negative particle. See Gr. p. 424, l. 1. Say : ‘ since my brother has *not* written.’

5) When there is, in the sentence, a substantive, to which the negative idea may be attached, the negative adjective *kein*, is usually employed, instead of the negative

obtained intelligence from the East-Indies.—1) How often have I warned that thoughtless man! How modest, and rational did he appear, when I spoke to him!

2) There were *about* twenty ships in the harbour, and thirty at sea. I believe, the whole force consisted of *nearly* four thousand men. They marched 3) *from two to three days*, without fresh provisions.

4) I think, 5) it was on Friday, that he came

particle, as in this example: 'since we have obtained no intelligence.'

1) The negative inserted, in interrogative exclamations. 'How often have I *not* warned that thoughtless man!' 'How modest, and rational did he *not* appear!'

See Gr. p. 424, l. 8.

2) The idea, *about*, *nearly*. See Gr. p. 425, l. 7.

3) *Zwey bis drey Tage*.

4) Conjunctions, *daß*, *that*, and *wenn*, *if*, omitted. See Gr. p. 426, l. 6.

5) Here, *daß* is understood. The verb stands in the indicative mood. Sometimes the subjunctive is required. See Gr. p. 385. No. 2. The subjunctive mood is always used, with the latent impression of doubt, and uncertainty; but this notion is generally discarded, when we speak of ourselves. See Gr. p. 384. No. 1.

to me. You say, 1) it has been 2) on 'Thursday. 3) *If* he comes again to my house, 4) I shall beg him to speak 5) to the attorney. 6) *If* I had the power of granting his request, I would do it. He will not believe 7) *that* it depends upon any other man; 8) but persuades himself, 9) *that* I can accomplish his wish, at pleasure.

1) *Daß* is again understood, and the subjunctive mood will be proper, according to Gr. p. 385. No. 2.

2) Say: 'on *the* Thursday,' as before, 'on *the* Friday;' and contract the preposition *an*, with the article, into *am*. See Exerc. p. 81, note 1.

3) Leave out the conjunction *if*, *wenn*, and say: 'comes he again to me.' Refer to Gr. p. 440. No. 13.

4) Subsequent member. Gr. p. 439.

5) Say: '*with* the attorney to speak.'

6) Leave out the conjunction *if*, and say: 'Had I the power.' The verb, *had*, must be put in the subjunctive mood, because the sentence corresponds with a conditional future. See Exerc. p. 115, note 1.

7) *That* may be omitted; the verb being put in the subjunctive mood, according to Gr. p. 385. No. 2.

8) *But*, when a negative precedes, is expressed by *sondern*. See Gr. p. 428, l. 1. Compare Exerc. p. 85, note 5.

9) *That* may again be omitted; verb in the subjunctive mood.

There now stood the unfortunate woman, 1) her eyes *being directed* to the ship, which 2) carried away her beloved husband. These causes *being presupposed*, 3) one must naturally expect similar consequences : but that important circumstance *being set aside*, 3) the whole subject assumes a different shape.

1) The absolute accusative case, with the preterite participle. See Gr. p. 428, l. 5. In English, the participle of the auxiliary is made use of, but that is not required in German.

2) To carry away, *davontragen* ; verb compound separable. See Gr. p. 303.

3) The absolute cases beginning the sentence, the subject nominative finds its place after the verb. See Gr. p. 437. No. 8. Say therefore : ' must one : ' ' assumes the whole subject.'

SECTION VIII.

ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.*

§ 1.

Position of the Noun Substantive †

* Gr. from p. 429, to p. 460. The nature, and importance of this subject are explained, and enforced, in the beginning of the third chapter, in the second part of the Grammar. It is of essential consequence for the success in composition, that the student should be duly impressed with the remarks, which are made in that place. He is, therefore, emphatically desired to read the passage alluded to, with great attention, and subsequently to observe, with diligence, the rules of position, to which the following exercises will be directed. Many, and perhaps most of those rules, if not all, have already been pointed out, and practised, in the exercises which precede : for it is impossible to render them too familiar. They ought thoroughly to insinuate themselves, if I may say so, into the feeling, and perception of him, that would speak, or write, German, with propriety. In the present section, the rules are applied in the order, in which they are drawn up, in the Grammar ; before, they were promiscuously noticed.

† See Gr. p. 435-438.

1) The boy does his duty. 2) Does the man the same? 3) Men love honour and glory, but 4) a few only pursue them rightly. 5) To the Christian this world is a theatre for the exercise of his virtues. 6) A fool, experience and instruction cannot teach wisdom.

7) Bright was his countenance; and 7) white

1) The *noun Substantive*, as the *Subject*, before the verb. See Gr. p. 435. R. I. The definition of what is meant by *subject*, and *object*, is given in the note of p. 435.

2) The subject, after the verb, in direct questions. See Gr. p. 435, Except. 1.

3) The subject, after the verb, when the objective case is, for the purpose of emphasis, placed in the beginning of the sentence. Say: 'Honour and glory love men;' and see Gr. p. 436. No. 2. *Men, die Menschen.*

4) *Benige*, a few, does not admit the indefinite article, before it.

5) The subject, after the verb, when the dative case of person commences the sentence. See Gr. p. 436. No. 3.

6) The subject, after the verb, when the accusative of person begins. See Gr. p. 436. No. 3.

7) The subject, after the verb, when an adjective, or pronoun, serving for, or belonging to, the object, is put at the head of the sentence. See Gr. p. 436. No. 4.

were his garments. 1) Happy do mankind call that man, who possesses wealth, and power; but 1) very different does such a man often find his real situation. 2) Mine was the privilege; but 2) his was the honour. 3) A messenger came, and told the fatal story. 3) A vehement lamentation spread itself through the city.

4) 'The steward will not *write*; but he promises, that he will speak with the lord of the manor.

In the two first examples, the adjectives, *bright* and *white*, serve for the object.

1) The adjective *happy*, belongs to the object, which follows, viz. *that man*; the adjective, *very different*, to the object, *his real situation*. For *does find*, say, *finds*.

2) A pronoun, serving for the object, begins the sentence. The subject, consequently, stands after the verb.

3) Begin the sentence with *Es*, according to Gr. p. 376. No. 3: the subject, then, is after the verb. See Gr. p. 436. No. 5.

4) Place the infinitive, *write*, in the beginning, which brings the subject after the verb. See Gr. p. 437. No. 6.

1) In order to secure the victory, a general must employ all his talents, and all his diligence.

2) Trembling the son awaited the approach of his father; 2) weeping, the mother tried to encourage him.—3) The hero stept *solemnly* into the hall. 3) *Instantly* the warriors arose, and saluted him. The servants hastened 4) *quickly* to do him

1) An infinitive constitutes, here, the prior member of the sentence; in consequence of which, the subject, must, in the member which follows, (viz. *a general must employ, &c.*) stand after the verb: ‘*must a general, &c.*’ This instance should have been added, p. 437. No. 6. In order to, *um zu*. See Gr. p. 389. No. 2. *Um* is put quite in the beginning, the infinitive last, and *zu* immediately before it, thus: ‘*for (um) the victory to secure.*’

2) The subject after the verb, when a participle, with an adverbial power, begins the sentence. See Gr. p. 437. No. 7.

3) The subject after the verb, when an adverb is placed in the beginning. Say here: ‘*Solemnly* stept the hero.’ See Gr. p. 437, No. 8.

4) Commence the sentence with the word *quickly*, which may be rendered by the adverb *schnell*; or by adverbial genitives (see Gr. p. 413. No. 3) *schnellen Fußes*. The subject comes, in either way, after the verb. See Gr. p. 437. No. 8.

honour : but 1) *unfortunately* the Lord of the castle was absent. 2) *In the evening* the bells were wont to ring ; and 2) *in the morning* the thunder of the artillery reechoed from the walls.

3) *With the greatest order*, the army retreated, and *in full reliance* on the courage of his soldiers, the general determined to give battle, if it should be necessary.—4) *Then* the difficulty ceased ; *for that reason* the war was undertaken ; *nevertheless*, care is necessary to restore the former prosperity ; *con-*

1) *Unfortunately*, to be rendered by adverbial genitive cases, unglücklicher Weise. The subject, after the verb. See the preceding note. The conjunction, *but*, being before *unfortunately*, does not alter the effect of the latter upon the subject.

2) *Des Abends, des Morgens*, genitive cases. See Gr. p. 412, l. 20. Subject after the verb. Gr. p. 437, No. 8.

3) The subject, after the verb, when a preposition, with its case, begins the sentence. See Gr. p. 437. No. 9.

4) The subject, after the verb, when certain conjunctions are in the beginning. See Gr. p. 438. No. 10. Those made use of heré, will be found in the Grammar, p. 438.

sequently government acts properly 1) in restraining every abuse.—2) The father *also* says it : the mother confirms it *also*. The son, *indeed*, denies it ; but *either* the story is perfectly true, or entirely false.

3) “ Arise, and go,” said the king.—“ I obey thy commands, o king,” replied the sage. He, 4) *then*, went away.

When he came into the city, 5) a multitude

1) Say : ‘ *in that* (darin daß) it every abuse restrains.’

2) The conjunctions *auch*, *also*, *entweder*, *either*, *war*, *indeed*, sometimes bring the subject after the verb. Under what modification, they produce that effect, is stated in the Gr. p. 438, l. 17. But these conjunctions themselves may be placed after the verb. See Gr. p. 459, l. 6.

3) The subject, after the verbs, *said*, *replied*, *answered*, and the like, when in quotations, a part of the words quoted, precedes. See Gr. p. 439. No. 11.

4) *Then*, *darauf*. This particle may either be put in the beginning of the sentence, in which situation it causes the subject to be after the verb, see Gr. p. 438. No. 10 ; or it may itself be placed after the verb, see Gr. p. 459, l. 6.

5) This is the subsequent member of the sentence,

of people met him : he stopt, and *after* he had enquired into the causes of this concourse, 1) the man continued his way. *As soon as* he had reached the house, which he sought, 2) a woman came out, and spoke thus : *Since* I have last seen thee, 3) wretchedness has overwhelmed me. *If* thou wilt hear the tale of my woe, 4) thy heart will melt with pity. *Were* I not conscious of my innocence, 5) the treasures of the world should not move me

in which the subject must follow the verb. See Gr. p. 439. No. 12, and the *Note*. Say : 'met him a multitude of people.' The antecedent member begins with *when*.

1) The subsequent member ; the subject after the verb : 'continued the man ;' the antecedent beginning with the conjunction, *after* :

2) Again the subsequent member ; antecedent, *as soon as*.

3) Subsequent member ; antecedent, *since*.

4) When the antecedent member begins with the conjunction *if*, the subsequent member is marked with the particle *so*, *so*. See Gr. p. 440, l. 7. Compare p. 357, and 427.

5) *So* must always be in the subsequent member, when, in the antecedent, the conjunction *if* is to be understood. For example, in this sentence : 'were I

to appear before thee. *When* she had thus given vent to her grief, and recovered, in some measure, her tranquillity, 1) the old man exhorted her to resign herself to the necessity of fate. *What* thou hast now suffered, said he, 2) futurity will com-

not conscious,' that conjunction is evidently to be supplied: '*if* I were not conscious.' See Gr. p. 427, l. 15, and p. 440, l. 11.

1) After consecutive conjunctions, such as *when*, *as*, and the like, the subsequent member very frequently has *so*, especially, when the antecedent is of some length. See Gr. p. 427, l. 22. The personal pronouns, in the oblique cases, such as *me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *us*, *you*, *them*, are generally, in a subsequent member, placed before the subject, if this be not also a personal pronoun. For instance, here: 'exhorted *her* the old man.'—*The old man*, der Greis.

2) The subsequent member, formed by an antecedent relative pronoun. See Gr. p. 439, l. 8. When the antecedent is constituted by a relative pronoun, or adverb, the subsequent member never can take the particle *so*. The reason is this. In every subsequent member there should be, and perhaps originally was, a connecting term, bearing reference to the antecedent. The particle *so* is of that description, which, in many instances, is now made use of. To a relative pronoun,

pensate. *Where* hope remains, 1) evils may be mended ; but *where* that resource fails, 1) the injury is irreparable. *Because* thou hast suffered in an unmerited manner, 2) the sense of thy virtue must uphold thee.

in the antecedent, it is impossible that *so* can, in any sense, be made to answer. The correspondent word would be a pronoun demonstrative, in this manner : ‘*What* thou hast now suffered, *that* will futurity compensate.’ After a relative adverb, the corresponding term ought to be a demonstrative adverb, thus : ‘*Where* hope remains, *there* may evils mended be.’ These correspondent words are to be understood, and exclude the use of *so*.—Say : ‘*the* futurity ;’ according to Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

1) The subsequent member, after a relative adverb, See Gr. p. 439, l. 8.

2) The subsequent member after a causal conjunction, *because*. Here, *so* may, generally, be admitted. As the examples, concerning the subsequent member, end here ; it may be useful to add a few concluding observations, on this subject. The peculiar nature of a subsequent member is, that it requires the subject nominative to stand after the verb. In the last note, but one, it has been remarked, that every subsequent member ought to have a corresponding term, to connect it with the antecedent. That term is not

1) *Had* success rewarded the enterprize, the tongues of the world would have resounded in praise. 1) *Were* victory the theme of conversa-

always expressed, but, in many instances understood. It exists in the particle *so*. The words *je* and *desto*, in comparative sentences, (see Gr. p. 355, l. 11, and l. 29.) may be considered in the same light. The corresponding term is placed at the head of the sentence, and in that position, whether the term be an objective case, such as the pronoun *daš* (see Gr. p. 436. No. 2), or an adverb (see Gr. p. 437. No. 8), or a conjunction (see Gr. p. 438. No. 10); it must force the subject from its original place. For the subject, when dislodged from the beginning of the sentence, which is its natural position, always retires, if I may say so, behind the verb. See Gr. p. 441, l. 5. As to the particle *so*, the latent sense of it, may, in different situations, be differently analyzed, and interpreted. It may be equivalent to *then*, *at that time*, *in those circumstances*, *in that case*, *on that condition*, *on that supposition*. Its practical application, in the subsequent member, is that, to which the exercises have been directed.

1) The subject, after the verb, when the conjunction *if* is to be supplied. The verb then begins the sentence. It is the same in English. See Gr. p. 440. No. 13.

tion, the countenance of this man would be different.

1) The world despises 2) a man, who forgets 3) the dignity of his condition: but 4) a fool, who designedly degrades himself, no one can sufficiently detest. 5) When the conqueror had reached the

1) The substantive, being the object, stands after the verb. See Gr. p. 441. R. II. Concerning the *object*, see the note, p. 435. The object is always governed by the verb, and, accordingly, to be put in some particular case. After transitive verbs, it is the accusative; and as these are most frequent, the accusative may be particularly considered as an objective case. There are, however, verbs, which govern other cases (see Gr. 391, and the following pages); and these cases equally constitute the object.

2) *A man*, is the object.

3) *The dignity*, is the object; but the verb, which governs it, is by the relative pronoun forced to the end, so that the object must necessarily have its place before the verb. See Gr. p. 441. R. II, No. 2.

4) *A fool*, the object, is, here, for the sake of emphasis, to be placed in the beginning of the sentence. See Gr. p. 441. R. II. No. 1.

5) The verb is brought to the end by the conjunction, *when*, *da*; consequently, the object cannot stand

summit of his glory, he began to perceive 1) the vanity of all human greatness. Every creature enjoys 2) life : but a christian rejoices 3) at the hope of a future existence.

4) The love of his subjects is 5) the king's greatest strenght. The virtue of modesty is the 5) youth's best ornament. He was 6) *worthy* of the

after the verb. See Gr. p. 441. R. II, No. 2. The object, here, is *the summit*, &c.

1) *The vanity* is the object, governed by the verb *perceive*, which verb, being in the infinitive, goes to the end : the object, therefore, must be before it.

2) The verb *to enjoy*, *genießen*, may govern the genitive case (see Gr. p. 395. No. 3) ; that case may, therefore, here form the object. Let it stand at the beginning of the sentence, according to Gr. p. 441. R. II, No. 1, thus : ' *of the life* enjoys every creature.'

3) *To rejoice at*, *sich freuen*, reflective verb, governs the genitive case. See Gr. p. 395. No. 4. Say : ' *of the hope*,' genitive, which is the object.

4) Position of the genitive case, not being the object. See Gr. p. 441, R. III.

5) The genitive before the substantive, which governs it. See Gr. p. 441. R. III, No. 1.

6) The genitive case before the adjective, by which it is governed. See Gr. p. 442. No. 2. Compare p. 373. R. III, No. I.

honour ; but 1) *not in want of* the money, which constituted the reward. I am 2) *certain* of this truth, that a person, who is 2) *unmindful* of his duty, is not 2) *capable* of such a charge. 3) For the sake of money many crimes are committed.

4) Posterity shows honour to the man, who has faithfully served his country. 5) Mankind always pay regard to real merit ; 6) prejudice often

1) *Not in want*, nicht bedürftig, an adjective. See Gr. p. 373, l. 13.

2) Adjectives, with the genitive case. See Gr. p. 373. R. III, No. 1. *Unmindful*, uneingedenk.

3) The genitive case before some prepositions. See Gr. p. 442. No. 3. *For the sake of*, halben. See Gr. p. 335.

4) The dative, as a case of person, has its place after the verb, and before the object. See Gr. p. 442. R. IV. Say : ' *The posterity*, ' die Nachwelt, according to Gr. p. 367. No. 1:

5) *Mankind*, die Menschen plur. When the case of person is to be marked with an emphasis, it must be moved from its place, either before the verb, or after the object. The former is the most effectual. It may be applied here : ' *To real merit pay mankind always regard.* ' See Gr. p. 442, l. 13.

6) Say : ' *The prejudice;* ' according to Gr. p. 367.

refuses its approbation to discovery, and invention: but time, generally, compensates the injustice.

1) He addicts *himself* to the gaming table. I recommend *him* to amendment.

2) The world calls *every person* a friend, who willingly renders the common offices of social life. We denominate *the man* a philosopher.

A good father teaches 3) his son the principles of religion.—4) After the judge had announced the

No. 1. Here, for the purpose of laying some stress upon the dative cases, *discovery, and invention*, let them stand after the object. See the foregoing note.

1) When the object consists in a small, monosyllabic word, such as an oblique case of a personal, or reciprocal pronoun, it is always put before the dative of person; and it is remarkable, that this is done, even when that dative is itself of no greater extent, but also proceeding from a personal, or reciprocal pronoun. See Gr. p. 442, l. 18.

2) The accusative of person, before the object, under the same modifications as the dative. See Gr. p. 442. R. V. *Person, Mensch*

3) The accusative of person, after the verb *lehren*, to teach. See Gr. p. 443, l. 2. Compare p. 399, l. 7.

4) The subject, case of person, and object, meeting before the verb (see Gr. p. 443, l. 4) because the con-

sentence to the delinquent, 1) the captain gave orders 2) to the soldiers, to carry him back to prison.

Exercise is 3) *conducive* to health, and consequently 4) *of service* to the mind.—5) The apartment is twenty foot *long*, and sixteen foot *broad*.

6) Boy, come hither: go away, child. John, bring me the book; fetch my hat, William.

junction *after*, moves the verb to the end. Gr. p. 448. No. 3.

1) The subject, case of person, and object, meeting after the verb, see Gr. p. 443, l. 4; because the verb always begins the subsequent member of a sentence. Gr. p. 439.

2) Say: '*the order*,' den Befehl.

3) The dative case, when governed by an adjective, (see Gr. p. 373. R: III, No. 2) stands before the same. *Conducive*, *zuträglich*.

4) *Of service*, *dienlich*, adjective with the dative. See Gr. p. 374, l. 3.

5) The accusative, governed by an adjective (see Gr. p. 374. No. 3) stands before it.

6) The vocative case may have its place in any part of the sentence, where the will of the speaker, or writer, may choose to fix it. See Gr. p. 443. R. VI.

§ 2.

*Position of the Noun Adjective, and the Pronoun.**

1) Sincere friendship is a great treasure for the happy man, who possesses it. The youth, 2) wise, good, and valiant, resisted both the temptations, and menaces, with which he was assailed. The climate is 3) warm ; but the situation of the place is inconvenient. The house, indeed, is 4) spacious, but not pleasant. 5) Four large apartments are in every story ; 6) the three first are in a good

* See Gr. p. 443-446.

1) The Adjective stands before the substantive, to which it is joined. See Gr. p. 443. R. I.

2) The Adjective, put in apposition to the substantive, and after it. See Gr. p. 443, l. 6, from below.

3) The adjective, serving for the object, after the verb. See Gr. p. 444. R. II.

4) The adjective may, with an emphasis, be placed at the beginning of the sentence, thus: ' Spacious is the house.' See Gr. p. 444, l. 8. *Indeed*, ἰσως. See Exerc. p. 89. Note 1 and 2.

5) The numerals stand before other adjectives, See Gr. p. 444, R. III.

6) Cardinal and ordinal numbers, meeting before a substantive. It seems indifferent, whether the

condition, the 1) five others very bad. 2) Several weighty reasons, besides *all* the unpleasant circumstances which we have mentioned, would induce *many* wise people to give up 3) such a property. All 4) the four witnesses have confirmed the fact.

5) The thing is not *worth* the trouble: the

cardinals, or ordinals are put first. See Gr. p. 444 l. 13.

1) The adjectives, *die andern*, and *die letzten*, when joined with cardinal numbers, may be treated upon the same principle as ordinals. Perhaps all superlatives may be included in the observation.

2) The words, *alle*, *manche*, *viele*, find their places before numerals, and other adjectives. See Gr. p. 444, l. 17.

3) *Such a*, *ein solches*. See Gr. p. 368, l. 3, from below.

4) The article need not be put after the word *alle*. See Gr. p. 374. (2).

5) Adjectives stand after the cases, which they govern. See Gr. p. 444. R. IV. This has already been remarked, in the Exerc. p. 98, note 10, and p. 164, note 6. *Worth*, *werth*, with the gen. (see Gr. p. 373, l. 4. from below). *Hurtful*, *schädlich*, with the dat. (Gr. p. 374, l. 7.

abuse is *hurtful* to commerce : a stone 1) *weighing* four pounds : a staff two yards *long*. What is *useful* 2) for instruction, is not always *calculated* for entertainment.

3) I have seen him, but 4) her I have not

1) *Weighing*, *schwer*. The adjective, in this example, and the following, may either be placed after the substantive, as it is in English ; or before it, thus : 'a four pound weighing stone ; a two yards long staff.' The two adjectives, here used, are joined with the accusative case. See Gr. p. 374. No. 3.

2) When similar adjectives, instead of governing their cases, are combined with prepositions, they, nevertheless, follow the substantives, as here : 'for instruction useful ; for entertainment calculated.' *For*, to be rendered by *zu*, prep. dat. *Useful*, *nützlich* ; *calculated*, *fit*, *dienlich* : both adjectives, governing the dative case. See Gr. p. 374, l. 3. and l. 7. Say : 'the instruction, the entertainment,' according to Gr. p. 367. No. 1 ; and contract the article with the preposition, *zu der*, into *zur*, by Gr. p. 351. IV.

3) The pronouns, as subjects, and objects. See Gr. p. 445.

4) The object, *her*, in the beginning, which brings the subject, *I*, after the verb, in conformity with Gr. p. 436. No. 2 ; and p. 441, l. 17.

perceived. He told 1) it me; and they recommended him to us. 2) This man is honest, but 3) that one is of a suspicious character.

4) These three pious persons will not maintain their right against 5) all those twenty cunning deceivers. Believe 6) me, I would not tell 7) it

1) The accusative, or objective case of a personal, or reciprocal pronoun, put before the dative. See Gr. p. 445, l. 8, from below. The circumstance has already been noticed, Exerc. p. 166, note 1. *It, him,* are the accusatives, or objects; *me, us,* the dative cases of person.

2) The demonstrative pronoun, in the quality of a substantive, and of an adjective; and accordingly taking its position. Gr. p. 445, middle.

3) *That one, jener,* the demonstrative without a substantive.

4) The demonstrative pronoun, occupying the position of the article, being put before adjectives, and numerals. See Gr. p. 445, l. 10.

5) The word *alle*, before the demonstrative pronoun. Gr. p. 445, l. 14.

6) Insert, *it*, and say: 'believe to me it,' contracting *mir es*, into *mirš*. See Gr. p. 445, l. 3, from below.

7) Say: 'to thee it,' *dirš*, for *dir es*.

thee, if I were not convinced 1) of it.—2) As the government has refused me, the blame of the consequences does not reach 3) me. When misfortune threatens 4) us, hope animates 5) you.

1) Of it, davon.

2) The oblique case of a personal pronoun, placed before the subject. See Gr. p. 446, l. 3. Say; 'As *me* the government refused has.' *To refuse*, abweisen. In this member of the sentence, the verb is brought to the end by the conjunction, *as*, *da*.

3) Say; 'reaches *me* the blame of the consequences not.' The personal pronoun before the subject, in a subsequent member.

4) *Us*, before the subject, *misfortune*, the verb at the end: 'When *us* misfortune threatens.'

5) *You*, before the subject, in the subsequent member: 'animates *you* the hope.'

§ 3.

*Position of the Verb, and Participle.**

The man, 1) who perverts the young heart by vicious discourses, heaps upon himself a very dangerous responsibility. 2) He who knows the dispositions of human nature, 3) is sensible, 4) what power early impressions exercise over the

* See Gr. p. 446—454. The position of the verb, in its relation to the subject, and object, has been sufficiently illustrated in §. 1, of this Section, where the substantive was spoken of. We shall, at present, therefore, only dwell upon those points, which have not yet met with due attention; viz. the effect of relative pronouns upon the situation of the verb, and the influence of certain conjunctions.

1) A relative pronoun always causes the verb to go to the end, thus: 'The man, *who* the young heart by vicious discourses *perverts*.' See Gr. p. 446. (1), l. 2, from below.

2) *He who*, is expressed by *wer*, (see Gr. p. 222. No. 4.) Say: '*He who* the dispositions of human nature *knows*.'

3) *Is sensible*, is aware, knows; *weiß*; verb *wissen*.

4) *What power*, *welche Gewalt*. This comes under

mind. The country, 1) in which virtue has established the love of liberty, is truly happy: but 2) where vice has subdued honesty, there misery reigns, in a thousand forms. The reason, 3) why such a constitution can have no long duration, and 4) produces no essential advantage to the people, (is easy 5) to be explained. The foundation, which supports the edifice, is without solidity; and the parts, 6) of which the author has

the description of indirect interrogatives, which, like the relatives, bring the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 447. No. 2.

1) *In which*, may be rendered by *worin*, wherein, (see Gr. p. 224. No. 8.) which being a relative adverb, also forces the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 447, l. 1.

2) *Where*, *wo*; a relative adverb. Say: '*Where the vice the honesty* (Gr. p. 367. No. 1.) *subdued has.*'

3) *Why*, *warum*, to be considered as a relative adverb.

4) This verb is still influenced by the relative adverb, *why*. The words will, therefore, follow in this manner: 'and no essential advantage to the people produces.'

5) Say: 'to explain.' Gr. p. 326, l. 1. and p. 418, l. 5, from below.

6) *Of which*, whereof, *woraus*; relative adverb.

composed the whole, are ill assorted. The war, which the nations of Europe have carried on, for so many years, still rages with unabated fury: 1) *whence* we have not to expect peace, but a continuation of our sufferings. The place, 2) *whither* the emperor, at the approach of the war, sent his family, is an island, *which* both by nature, and art is strongly fortified.

It is not known, 3) *who* conducted the brave inhabitants in this attack; neither can I discover, 4) *what* cause first excited the resistance of the people. But one sees, 5) *what* a spirit of undaunted patriotism reigns in the breasts of these

1) *Whence*, *daher*, *weshalben*, *weswegen*; relative adverb. See Gr. p. 447, l. 1.

2) *Whither*, *wohin*, a relative adverb. Gr. p. 447, l. 1.

3) Words of an indirect question, cause the verb to go to the end. *Who*, *wer*, is one of those words. See Gr. p. 447. No. (2). What is meant by an indirect question, is explained in the note of p. 448.

4) *What* cause, *welche Ursache*, another indirect question.

5) *What*, to be rendered by *was für ein*. See Gr. p. 223. No. 7. It, here, forms an indirect question.

generous men. Who can guess, 1) *where* this contest will have an end? The reason, 2) *to which* you may reduce the explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon in history, is the enormous ambition of the enemy. But it is difficult to comprehend, 3) *how* that man could so entirely forget the dictates of common sense, 4) as to undertake such an arduous work, without more caution. 5) One may doubt, 6) *whether* one should 7) wonder more at his rash spirit of enterprise, or at the folly of his proceeding.

8) *When* he brought me the book, he re-

1) *Where*; indirect question.

2) *To which*, may be expressed by an adverbial relative, *worauf*; (see Gr. p. 224. No. 8) which, equally with the pronoun, brings the verb to the end.

3) *How*, *wie*; indirect question.

4) Say: 'that he undertook.'

5) The indefinite pronoun, *man*. *May*, *kann*.

6) *Whether*, *ob*; indirect question.

7) *To wonder*, *sich wundern*; a reflexive verb. It is construed with the preposition *über*. *To wonder at a thing*, *sich über eine Sache wundern*.

8) Certain conjunctions force the verb to the end of the sentence. See Gr. p. 448. No. (3). This rule has

marked, *that* it required great attention, and reflection, to understand it. I shall, therefore, not read it, *before* I have obtained a sufficient knowledge of the 1) chief principles, 2) upon which the doctrines are built. *As soon* as I have secured this circumstance, I hope, *that* I shall easily overcome the remaining difficulties, 3) *although* I do not claim any great quickness, or force of

been frequently quoted in the foregoing pages. The conjunctions here referred to, as coming under the operation of that law, are printed in Italics. Say, for example: ‘*When* he me the book brought—*that* it great attention, and reflection required—*before* (ehe) I a sufficient knowledge of the chief principles obtained have.’

1) *Chief* may be expressed by the word *Haupt*, which is put before the substantive, in an undeclined form. *Of the chief principles*, von den Haupt-Grundsätzen. The preposition, *of*, *von*, is here the same in meaning, as *concerning*.

2) *Upon which*, *worauf*. This subordinate member of the sentence may be so inserted as to let the verb, influenced by the conjunction, go to the very end; in this manner: ‘*Before* I a sufficient knowledge of the chief principles, *upon which the doctrines built are*, obtained have.’ See Gr. p. 449, l. 3.

3) *Although*, *obgleich*. This conjunction is, generally,

mind, in the investigation of philosophical problems. I occupy myself with these matters, 1) *in order that* I may exercise the faculties 2) which nature has granted. For, 3) *as* a mechanical instrument loses its qualification, *if* we neglect the use 4) for which it is destined, 5) in the same manner the powers of animated beings become weak, and useless, *if* they are deprived of the practice of their natural functions.

6) *As* I came out of the garden, with a cer-

divided by the personal pronoun. See Gr. p. 356, l. 16.

It brings the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 448. No. (3).

1) *In order that*, damit. Verb to the end.

2) A subordinate member, which may be stationed within the sentence, in the manner pointed out in the 2d note of the foregoing page, thus: '*in order that I the faculties, which nature granted has, exercise may.*'

There exists, however, no obligation to place the sentence in that succession; it may likewise proceed, in this manner: '*in order that I the faculties exercise may, which nature granted has.*' See Gr. p. 449, l. 11.

Nature, die Natur, according to Gr. p. 367. No. 1.

3) *As*, gleichwie. See Gr. p. 448, l. 12.

4) *For which*, wozu. See Gr. p. 224. No. 8.

5) *In the same manner*, auf eben die Art, eben so.

6) *As*, is here best rendered by als. See Gr. p. 448. (3); and p. 354, l. 10.

tain friend 1) whom you know, we saw this man in the street. *After* we had observed, 2) for some time, the motions and gestures 3) which he assumed, we concluded that he was not in his senses. 4) *When* we sought to stop him, he furiously attacked us; and *as* we did not wish, 5) to create a disturbance in the street,

1) This may form an intermediate member, thus: 'as I with a certain friend, *whom you know*, out of the garden came.'

2) *For some time*, eine Zeit lang.

3) An intermediate member: 'After we the motions and gestures, *which he assumed*, for some time observed had.' See the last note but one, and p. 177, note 2.

4) The infinitive with *zu*, preceding a verb, which is under the influence of one of the foregoing conjunctions, thus: 'When we *him to stop* sought.' See Gr. p. 449, l. 15.

5) When the infinitive is attended with several other words, it is preferable, on account of the length, which it occupies, to let it follow after the verb final, as a distinct member of the sentence, as here: 'as we did not wish, a disturbance in the street to create.' The sentence would appear too complicated, in this manner: 'as we did not a disturbance in the street to create wish.' See Gr. p. 449, l. 19.

we let him go. 1) As he cannot find the book, we must read the passage 2) some other time. 3) If you will come to-morrow, I will speak with you. 4). Because he has not heard me read,

1) When the infinitive is without the preposition *zu*, it is governed by the verb, with which it is associated, as strictly as a case of declension would be governed; and is consequently, in the position of words, dependent upon the situation, which the verb occupies. When the latter, therefore, is made final, by the influence of any particular word, the infinitive must absolutely precede it. See Gr. p. 449, l. 21. Say here: 'As he the book not *find* can.' *Find*, is the infinitive, without *zu* (see Gr. p. 387. No. 3), which being governed by the verb *can*, must necessarily be put before the latter, as this happens to have its place at the end.

2) Some other time, *ein andermal*, or *auf ein andermal*.

3) The infinitive without *zu*, before the final verb. Say: 'If you to-morrow *come* will;' and see note last but one.

4) The auxiliary verb, which ought, in consequence of a preceding conjunction, to be at the end, is put before the infinitive, when the preterite participle, connected with the auxiliary, is also changed into an infinitive. This change happens to the participles of of several verbs, which are mentioned, Gr. p. 419, l. 9.

he will not believe, that I can read. 1) Although I have been obliged to confine myself very much,

Refer, upon this subject, to Exerc. p. 142, note 4, and to the notes of p. 144. Here, for example, the conjunction *Because*, would, according to the common rule, bring the verb *has* to the end; 'Because he me not read *heard* has:' but the preterite participle *heard*, after the infinitive *read*, being likewise changed into the infinitive, the auxiliary must stand before the two infinitives: 'Because he me not has read heard,' weil er mich nicht hat lesen hören. And of the two infinitives, that which governs is put last. See Gr. p. 451, l. 23.

1) Another example of the circumstances, mentioned in the foregoing note. The preterite participle of the verb *müssen*, *to be obliged*, assumes the infinitive character, when brought near the infinitive mood of another verb. See Gr. p. 419, l. 9. Therefore, although a particular conjunction makes the auxiliary verb final, yet the auxiliary cannot, with two infinitives together, be put after, but must stand before, them. This remark has been already made, in the Exercises, p. 144, note 3. The ear would revolt at the monotonous, and unnatural fall of the sentence. This fall is broken, and impeded, by placing, as it were, the auxiliary in its way. The sentence now is thus arranged: 'Although I have myself to confine obliged been,' ob ich mich gleich habe einschränken müssen.

I still enjoy some liberty.—I think 1) it is certainly very advisable to mention the occurrence. 2) Had I any opportunity of seeing his brother, I would relate it to him. For 3) the longer one delays a disagreeable business, the more painful it becomes. 4) Heaven grant, that it may turn out otherwise. 5) Oh!

1) When any one of the conjunctions, which are here in question, is not expressed, but understood, such as *daß*, and *wenn* (see Gr. p. 385. No. 2; and p. 426, l. 6); it loses its power of moving the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 449, l. 5, from below. In this place, *daß* is understood.

2) The conjunction, *wenn*, understood. See the foregoing note.

3) The verb goes to the end, in the prior member of a comparative sentence, beginning with *je*. This is not noticed in the Grammar. Refer, concerning the meaning of *je*, to Gr. p. 355, l. 11, and 29.

4) The Subjunctive mood follows, in general, the same laws as the Indicative. When it forms an exclamation, it precedes the subject, thus: 'Grant it Heaven!' See Gr. p. 450, l. 2.

5) Say: 'Oh! might this day be over!' omitting the conjunction *that*, and inserting the exclamatory particle *doch*, after the subject. *O! möchte dieser Tag doch vorüber seyn!*

that this day might be over ! 1) I should not have believed it. 2) Had it been any other person, I should not have minded it.

3) Give me a description of the country, which you have seen. Come, and seat yourself by me.

4) John, bring me my hat ; Mary, sweep my room.

5) Be quiet, my child : go home, good people.

1) This example is to be found in the Grammar, p. 450, l. 5 ; and is here given again, to show the position of the subjunctive mood.

2) This is a repetition of what has been introduced upon other occasions, viz. the omission of the conjunction *if*. It shows, here, merely the position of the subjunctive mood.

3) In the Imperative mood, the personal pronouns, when used, are always put after it. See Gr. p. 450. R. III. In the second person, both singular and plural, the pronouns, *du, thou, ihr, you*, are commonly omitted ; but when the third personal is employed for the pronoun of address (see Gr. p. 202. No. 2), it must be expressed, and then stands after the imperative. In the first, and second example, the third person plural, *Sie*, may be made use of.

4) Speaking to a man servant, employ the third personal, *er*, to a female servant, *sie*, according to Gr. p. 207, l. 1.

5) The address is, in the two next examples, to be

1) I desire not only *to have* my money, but also the interest. I can *produce* twenty witnesses concerning this matter. Will you *doubt* the assertion of such a man? It is impossible *to believe* all the little tales of a slanderous world. 2) I shall never *tell* thee the author of this publication; it would 3) *be* a violation of confidence, and friendship.—It is probable 4) that the enemy *will* now *make* proposals of peace; but who can believe 5) that, on that account, hostilities will have an

in the second person; and the pronouns *du*, *thou*, and *ihv*, *you*, may be understood.

1) The place of the infinitive is at the end; not, however, after the indicative, or subjunctive mood, when these are made final. See Gr. p. 450. R. IV. For example: 'I desire not only my money, but also the interest *to have*.' 'I can twenty witnesses, concerning this matter, *produce*.'

2) The infinitive, in the composition of the future tense. See Gr. p. 450, l. 24.

3) This is the conditional future, of which the component infinitive likewise goes to the end, thus: 'it would a violation of confidence, and friendship *be*.'

4) The future brought to the end by a conjunction; the component infinitive, before the auxiliary verb. See Gr. p. 451, l. 1.

5) Another instance of the future being at the end.

end? There is no doubt, 1) that negotiations between the two powers *will be commenced*; but 2) whether they *will be brought* to a desirable issue, that is the question. We ought not to 3) *suffer* this to happen. I will 4) *cause* those people to come to me. They must 5) *learn to write*, and *to read*. I shall 6) *bid* them go: they will *wish to stay* here. We shall 7) *hear* Catalani sing, and *see* Des Hayes

1) The future tense of the passive voice, at the end. The auxiliary verb is, then, frequently put before the component infinitive. See Gr. p. 451, l. 8.

2) The future passive again at the end, by the power of the conjunction *whether*.

3) One infinitive governing another. That, which is governed, stands before the one, which does govern; as, here, *to happen*, *geschehen*, is governed by *to suffer*, *lassen*, and is put before this. See Gr. p. 451, l. 23.

4) This infinitive governs the other, *to come*, and, therefore, stands after it. *To cause*, *lassen*.

5) *Learn* is the governing infinitive; *to write*, and *to read*, are governed.

6) *Bid*, *wish*, are governing infinitives; *go*, *stay*, governed. Express *wish* by *wollen*. The governing infinitives, here, belong to future tenses.

7) Say: 'We shall Catalani sing hear, and Des Hayes dance see.' *Hear*, and *see*, are parts of the future tenses: 'we shall hear, and we shall see.' As governing

dance. You will 1) *feel* your heart *tremble*. He will *assist* me 2) *in writing*. I will not *desire* 3) *to occupy* his whole time, and attention; but I shall *expect* 4) *to see* him daily, 5) for a few moments, at

infinitives, those words are placed after the other infinitives, *sing, dance*, which are governed.

1) Again the infinitive, which is part of the future tense, governs another infinitive, *tremble*, and is put after this.

2) Say: 'to write,' the infinitive, without zu. See Gr. p. 387. No. 4. *Assist* then governs that infinitive, and stands after it.

3) When the infinitive, which is governed by another infinitive, has the preposition zu, *to*, before it, the remark, that the governing infinitive should be put last, does not, then, apply: but the infinitive with zu follows, and constitutes with the words, which belong to it, a distinct member of the sentence. For example, the infinitive *to occupy*, after, *I will not desire*, requires zu (see Gr. p. 389. No. 3), and, therefore, the sentence is thus arranged: 'I will not *desire*, his whole time, and attention *to occupy*.'

4) The infinitive, *to see*, which is governed by *expect*, has the preposition zu (see Gr. p. 389. No. 3), and the position will be this: 'I shall *expect*, him daily, for a few moments, at my house *to see*.' See the foregoing note.

5) *For a few moments*, auf ein paar Augenblicke.

my house. 1) He can *read*, but not preach. 2) The *dancing* surpasses the *singing*; and the *reading* is equal to the *speaking*.

3) The fear of an invasion *decreases* daily; and the preparations of defence consequently *cease*. Parliament *instituted* last year an enquiry 4) into certain abuses; and this investigation 5) still *continues*. They *attribute* the cause of the loss to the tardiness of the enterprize. I always *prefer* an action, 6) which is good, and useful, to

1) The infinitive, for the purpose of emphasis, placed at the head of the sentence: '*Read* can he, but not preach.' See Gr. p. 452, l. 6: refer likewise to p. 437. No. 6.

2) The infinitive, in a substantive capacity, either as the subject, or the object. See Gr. p. 452, l. 11. Compare p. 111. No. 5; and p. 326, l. 7.

3) Position of verbs compound separable. See Gr. p. 452. R. V. *First*, the separation of the component particle, in the indicative mood. Refer to Gr. p. 305. R. I. No. 2; and R. II. No. 2. The compound verbs, employed in the text, are printed in Italics.

4) Say, *concerning*, *über*, prep. acc.

5) *Still*, *noch* immer. See Exerc. p. 148, note 6.

6) Sometimes the component particle may be found quite at the end, even when there is a secondary member,

a deed which is only brilliant. He 1) *begins* to tremble, and *pretends* illness. 2) *Imitate* him in his modesty, but 3) *leave out* that coldness and reserve, which an extreme 4) of that virtue 5) commonly *inspires*. When 6) a man 7) *enters into* a contract, one expects that 8) he *employ* all the means, which

(one, for instance, beginning with a relative,) in the sentence; as in this place: Ich ziehe immer eine Handlung, welche gut und nützlich ist, einer That vor, welche bloß glänzend ist—or even thus: Ich ziehe immer eine Handlung, welche gut und nützlich ist, einer That, welche bloß glänzend ist, vor.

1) The Component particle, after the infinitive, governed by the verb. See Gr. p. 306, l. 17.

2) Separation of the component, in the imperative mood. See Gr. p. 305. R. I. No. 1; and R. II. No. 2.

3) *To leave out*, weglassen.

4) *An extreme*, ein übertriebener Grad, or ein übermäßiger Grad.

5) The compound verb, being brought to the end of the sentence (as here, by means of the relative pronoun), is not separated. See Gr. p. 452, l. 16; and p. 305. Rule I. No. 2.

6) *A man*, jemand. See Gr. p. 225. No. 2.

7) The compound verb at the end, on account of the conjunction *when*, and, therefore, not separated. *To enter into*, eingehen, verb transitive.

8) The compound verb again at the end, because of

he possesses, to 1) *execute* the conditions. 2) In order to *produce* such an effect, it is necessary, to 3) *prove* with reasons the utility of the measure. We have 4) *communicated* the intelligence to our friend, and have *omitted* no circumstance in the narrative.

5) A refreshing morning, and the rising sun.
6) The sea nourishing fish, and the earth bearing

the conjunction *that*, consequently not separated. *Employ*, in the subjunctive mood.

1) The compound verb separated, in the infinitive, by *zu*. See Gr. p. 453, l. 4, and p. 305. R. I. No. 3.

2) Farther examples of the separation, in the infinitive, by *zu*. *In order*, *um*. See Gr. p. 389. No. 2.

3) *To prove*, *darthun*. See Gr. p. 302, last line but one.

4) Separation of the compound, in the preterite participle, by the syllable *ge*. See Gr. p. 453, l. 4; and p. 305. R. I. No. 4.

5) Position of the Participle. See Gr. p. 453. Sect. V. *First*, the present participle, used as an adjective. Gr. p. 453. R. I.

6) The present participle is always preceded by the case, which it governs. See Gr. p. 453. R. II. Say: 'the fish nourishing sea,' 'the fruit bearing earth.' *Fish, fruit*, must, in German, be the plural, *fishes, fruits*.

fruit. 1) The *acknowledged* rules of wisdom teach us not to be elated, and self-confident, on account of a victory 2) *obtained*; and not to despise the *vanquished* enemy. *Destroyed* towns, and *burnt* villages; *ruined* fields, and *afflicted* 3) people, exhibited a 4) most melancholy spectacle. 5) We have *seen* many scenes of terror; but never have we *contemplated* a greater calamity. The events which are 6) *related* in history, cannot be 7) *read* with an equal feel-

1) The preterite participle, as an adjective. See Gr. p. 453. R. I.

2) Say: 'an obtained victory,' and refer to Gr. p. 326, l. 4, from below.

3) *People*, Menschen.

4) The superlative idea *most*, after the indefinite article, expressed by some adverb, such as *äußerst*, extremely; *höchst*, highly. See Exerc. p. 32, note 1.

5) The preterite participle, combined with an auxiliary verb, has its station at the end of the sentence. See Gr. p. 453. R. III.

6) When the auxiliary verb, in the indicative, or subjunctive mood, is brought to the end, and meets there with a preterite participle, the participle stands before it. 'Which in the history *related* are.' See Gr. p. 454, l. 1.

7) When the preterite participle, and the infinitive of an auxiliary verb are together, the participle is placed before the infinitive, as here: 'read be.'

ing. For it is evident, that many circumstances must have 1) *suffered* a change, and that, consequently, the same effect cannot be *produced* upon 2) posterity, which is felt by the present generation.

§ 4.

*Position of the Adverb, and the Preposition.**

3) *Very* cold weather, an *extremely* strong wind.

1) When the preterite participle, infinitive, and verb final, come together, they are arranged in the order here marked; thus: 'that many circumstances a change suffered have must.' See Gr. p. 454, l. 12. But the verb final may also be put before the preterite participle, and the infinitive, in this manner: 'and that consequently the same effect upon posterity not can produced be.' See Gr. p. 454, l. 16.

2) Say: '*the* posterity,' according to Gr. p. 367. No 1.

* See Gr. p. 454, Sect. VI; and 456, Sect. VII. The Adverb, and the Preposition, with its case, are similar in the nature of their signification (see Gr. p. 332, l. 24); and they occupy, in the position of words, nearly the same place. We, therefore, comprehend them here, in the same division.

3) An adverb, joined to an adjective, stands before it. See Gr. p. 454. R. I.

He read the letter 1) *slowly*, and wrote the answer *hastily*. I have 2) *often* admired his diligence and industry ; but I have also *frequently* blamed his excessive punctuality, and strictness. You saw the man *yesterday*—no ! but I have *to day* seen his son. My supposition 3) *perhaps* is unfounded ; but my friend *probably* knows the exact state of the matter. This reason does 4) *not* prove the truth : for

1) An adverb, referring to the action of the verb, modifying, and defining that action, has its place after the verb, and commonly also after the object. See Gr. p. 455. R. II.

2) Those adverbs, which imply a notion of time, appear generally to find their station before the object. Of this description are, *often, frequently, to-day, yesterday*. This may be owing to the signification of these words, which has something distinct, and pointed ; and for this reason they may be brought forward.

3) Certain adverbs, whose signification is vague, and undefined, may indifferently be placed any where. Such are *perhaps, probably*, and others. See Gr. p. 455, l. 4, from below. This is the contrary of what was said concerning the adverbs marking time, and seems to confirm the idea stated at the end of the preceding note.

4) The negative *nicht, not*, is commonly stationed after the object. See Gr. p. 456, l. 10.

1) not ignorance, but intention condemns him.

2) *Unwillingly* the historian relates the circumstances of this occurrence ; *deeply* do they move his soul.

3) *For the sake of* his son, and 4) *on account of* the advantage, which the latter would enjoy : it was 5) *against* his heart, to abandon the cause ; but *notwithstanding* this disposition, the love of a father prevailed. He undertook the business, 6) *with great readiness*, and discharged every duty, *without murmuring*.—I have obtained the intelligence

1) When *nicht* is designed to negative any particular word, it is placed before that word. See Gr. p. 456, l. 14.

2) To give emphasis to the adverb, it should be put at the beginning. See Gr. p. 455, l. 18.

3) Position of the preposition. See Gr. p. 456, Sect. VII. The preposition has its place, generally, before the case it governs, see Gr. p. 456. R. I ; in some instances, after it, see Gr. p. 457, l. 1. *For the sake of*, *halben*, governing the genitive.

4) *On account of*, *wegen*, which may either be put before, or after, its case ; governing the genitive.

5) *Against*, contrary to, *zumider*, with the dative, to be put after the case.

6) The preposition, together with its case, forming an adverbial idea, has its place after the object. See Gr.

from my friend, that a certain merchant has received letters *from Germany* ; but that he does not

p. 457. R. 2. In old writings, for example Luther's translation of the bible, it is commonly made the last term, in the sentence, even where, according to our rules, the verb ought to be final. That practice has been taken up, and renewed by some modern writers ; I think, quite unjustifiably. For this is blending the peculiarities, or rather imperfections, of the language, in its first stage, with the habits of its improved condition. Those modern ancients imagine, that they acquire the character of originality, if they depart from the usage of their contemporaries, and return to the example of former generations. But it is a singularity, without merit, and, in fact, nothing more than false imitation, or mockery. The preposition with its case, like the adverb, affords a defining, and modifying idea to the verb. The verb acts first upon the object, and then follows the adverb, modifying, and describing the manner of acting. For that reason, the adverb, or, which is the same, the preposition with its case, is most properly stationed after, but near the object. The verb being by means of some particular word, moved to the end, in compliance with those rules of collocation, which, from a perception of aptness and efficacy, have been gradually received into the system of the language, and incorporated with it, it is an infringement of those rules, and destroys the cadence, harmony, and

know 1) *with certainty* the day of the battle. 2) *In the country* one hears many rumours, which create alarm ; but *in town* 3) they entertain better hopes. The last messenger 4) *from Spain* gave a flattering description of the renovated spirit of the people.

energy of the sentence, when after the verb, to which only, at the outset, our expectation was extended, there comes limping and lame, a preposition with its case. This certainly is erroneous, and can only proceed from a want of insight into the structure of the language.

1) The preposition with its case, like the adverb, is often put before the object, but that is not its original situation. When thus transposed, it produces a change in the sentence, by assuming to itself a greater share of expression. For instance here, it may well be : ‘ that he not *with certainty* the day of the battle knows ; ’ instead of : ‘ that he the day of the battle not with certainty knows.’ The negative idea becomes, in that manner, more prominent. See Gr. p. 457. R. III.

2) The preposition is, of course, like other words, most conspicuous in the beginning of the sentence. See Gr. p. 457. R. III.

3) *They* is to be expressed by man. See Gr. p. 225. No. 1.

4) The preposition with its case, here, defines the subject nominative, and therefore immediately follows it. See Gr. p. 457. R. IV.

The man 1) *with the long nose, and the little eyes*, shook his head.—He 2) *quickly* drove the enemy *over the river*, and *immediately* secured the passage *with a strong guard*.

§ 5.

*Position of the Conjunction, and Interjection.**

1) *When* the spring brings new life into na-

1) The preposition with its case, again near the subject nominative.

2) The preposition, with its case, meeting the adverb, the latter precedes. Say : 'He drove the enemy quickly over the river, and secured the passage immediately with a strong guard.' See Gr. p. 458. R. V.

* See Gr. p. 458, Sect. VIII, and p. 460, Sect. IX. The influence of the conjunction upon the collocation of other words, has already been amply illustrated, especially in § 1, and 3, where its effect is shown upon the noun substantive, and the verb. These operations will, here, be briefly recapitulated. The natural place of the conjunction is in the beginning of the sentence; but this circumstance undergoes changes, and modifications, in several individual words. See Gr. p. 458. R. I.

3) Some conjunctions bring the verb to the end. See Gr. p. 458. R. II; *when, wenn*, is one of them.

ture, 1) the mind itself feels a renewal of its powers. 2) *Then* the serene sun beams seem to chase away the mist, which hung upon our soul. 3) *Scarce* the recollection of past evils remains. We will, 4) *therefore*, hail the approach of this delightful season. 5) *Thus* speaks the author ; he adds 6) *besides*, the following observation. All, 7) *however*, is transient ; consequent-

1) Subsequent member, which may begin with *so*. See Gr. p. 439.

2) Conjunctions, which cause the subject nominative to stand after the verb. See Gr. p. 458. R. III. *Then*, *da*, or *dann*.

3) *Scarce*, *faum*, is one of those conjunctions, which indifferently may be put either before, or after the verb. See Gr. p. 459, l. 6.

4) *Therefore*, *daher* : it may stand before, or after the verb. See the foregoing note. It is only, when these conjunctions are in the beginning of the sentence, that they affect the position of the subject nominative.

5) *Thus*, *so* ; generally in the beginning. (This conjunction is omitted, in the Gr. p. 459.

6) *Besides*, *üderdieß*. See Gr. p. 459, l. 3, and 6.

7) *However*, *dech*. When this, and some other conjunctions, are in the beginning of the sentence, the subject nominative may be put after the verb, or need not. See Gr. p. 459, l. 12.

ly 1) this beautiful season will pass away. It is
 2) *therefore* our duty to prepare ourselves for
 a change; 3) *yet* ought we not to lose the pre-
 sent enjoyment. Reason, 4) *indeed*, recommends
 to us a cautious use of our pleasures; but 5) *nei-*
ther wisdom teaches, that we should darken our
 present hours with apprehensions, concerning the
 future, 6) *nor* does experience show any advan-
 tage, which attends such a proceeding. 7) *Namely*
 this is the true condition of all human affairs.
 They are uncertain, 8) *but* are, on that ac-

1) *Consequently*, mithin: it commonly stands at
 the beginning of a sentence, and causes the subject to
 go after the verb. See Gr. p. 459, l. 6.

2) *Therefore*, also. This, and the following con-
 junctions may, when in the beginning, bring the sub-
 ject after the verb; but they need not necessarily have
 that effect. See Gr. p. 459, l. 12.

3) *Yet*, doch. See the preceding note.

4) *Indeed*, jmar. See note 2.

5) *Neither*, weder. See note 2.

6) *Nor*, noch. The subject after the verb.

7) *Namely*, nämlich. This word, when in the be-
 ginning, does not affect the subject. See Gr. p. 459, l. 22.

8) The conjunction *aber*. It has great privileges,
 in regard to position, as it may almost stand any where.

count 1), not to be despised. They are imperfect, 2) *but* still they have their value. They are mixed with good, and evil; 3) *but* the good, 4) upon the whole, prevails. We wish to be happy, 5) *but* we do not always choose the right means. We hear many complaints against the misery of human life: 6) *but* are the grounds of these complaints always

in the sentence. But it neither influences the collocation of the verb, nor that of the subject. See Gr. p. 459. R. IV. And it does not change the operation of other words upon the constitution of the sentence. See Gr. p. 460, L. 4. In this first example, it may be put in the beginning.

- 1) *On that account*, *deswegen*, *deshalben*.
- 2) Let *after*, here, follow the verb.
- 3) *After* may stand, here, after the subject nominative, 'the good.'

4) *Upon the whole*, *im ganzen*. This is a preposition with its case, or, as it may be called, a compound adverb; and is to be placed after the verb: 'the good prevails, upon the whole.'

5) *After* after the object, thus: 'we choose the right means *but* not always.'

6) Here it may be best to begin with *after*. The situations which have been pointed out for the conjunction *after*, in these notes, are not insisted upon, as the most appropriate, in those instances; but they are de-

just? We have our sufferings, and have 1) *also* our joys. Providence administers both with a kind, and impartial hand. The poor man has, in the midst of his necessities, *also* his comforts and pleasures; the rich, who has many advantages, has *also*, with all his abundance, his cares and troubles. A man, who gives himself up to his desires, is never satisfied with what is sufficient: he 2) *also* covets that which is unnecessary, and superfluous.

signed to show the variety of position, to which that conjunction is liable.

1) The conjunction *auch*, also, has nearly the same character, in point of collocation, as *after*. It may almost stand any where. See Gr. p. 459. R. IV, and p. 460, l. 23. There is, however, a difference between *auch* and *after*, namely, that *auch* may, when in the beginning of the sentence, bring the subject after the verb, which *after* cannot do. It is remarked Gr. p. 460, l. 16, that *after* (when not in the beginning) always gives energy to the word that precedes it. This may be said to apply, in a certain degree, to *auch*, though it is not always sufficiently apparent.

2) *Auch* cannot well be placed, in this instance, between the personal pronoun *he*, *er*, and the verb, because it would produce a false emphasis upon that pronoun, contrary to the sense

1) Alas! human life is subject to great vicissitudes! O! how grateful 2) ought every one to be, who has a moderate share of afflictions! 3) Just

1) It is said, Gr. p. 460, below, of the interjection, that it may be placed, wherever it presents itself. By this is meant, that there is no grammatical ground, for limiting it to any particular position. Interjections are sounds, expressive of certain instantaneous feelings; and will find their situation, wherever those feelings arise. For this reason, those ejaculations are generally observed at the head of the sentence, because, as signs of our emotions, they start forward, before our ideas can be arranged in regular speech. This, however, it will be understood, is not owing to any scientific rule; but to the nature of the word, and the affection of the person who makes use of it. Wherever his feelings, and emotions, prompt him to utter the interjection, there it stands; there is its right place.—*Alas, ach!*

2) *Ought, sollte.* See Gr. p. 247, l. 5.

3) These and similar exclamations may be called artificial, or compound, interjections. They contain an association of ideas, and in this, differ from those simple, and primitive sounds, which are strictly called interjections. Refer to Gr. p. 362.

Heaven! how have I deserved that happiness!
I protest, 1) by my conscience, that I am not en-
titled to it.

1) This expression may, here, be considered as an
artificial interjection.

EXERCISES.

PART II.*

MISCELLANEOUS COMPOSITION.

SECTION I.

DETACHED SENTENCES.

1) Human life is so uncertain, 2) that it is our duty 3) to employ every moment of our time.

* The references, in the second part of the Exercises, for the rules to be observed, will be chiefly to the notes of the first part. Occasions may occur, where the Grammar will be directly quoted; but they will, probably, not be frequent.

1) Exerc. p. 11, note 1. 3.

2) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

Compare p. 179, n. 4. 5.

3) Ex. p. 184, n. 1.

No possession is 1) equal to the consciousness of 2) honesty and virtue.

2) Truth 3) ought 4) to be held so sacred, 5) that not the slightest violation 6) of it should be permitted. You 7) ought not to 8) deviate from it 9) even in jest.

The conquest 10) of passion gives ten times more happiness, 11) than we can derive from the gratification 12) of it. (*Tatler.*)

13) The height of good breeding is shown

1) Ex. p. 99, n. 5. p. 101, n. 5.
p. 169, n. 5.

2) Ex. p. 11, n. 1. 3. p. 93, n. 1.

3) Ex. p. 101, n. 5. p. 123, n. 3.

p. 128, n. 4.

4) Ex. p. 190, n. 7.

5) Ex. p. 191, n. 1.

6) Ex. p. 104, n. 7. p. 140, n. 5.

7) Ex. p. 101, n. 5. p. 123, n. 3.

p. 128, n. 4.

8) Ex. p. 184, n. 1.

9) *not-even*, nicht einmahl.

10) Ex. p. 11, n. 1. 3. p. 93, n. 1.

11) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

12) Ex. p. 104, n. 7. p. 140, n. 5.

13) *The height*, der höchste Grad.

rather in 1) never giving offence, than in doing obliging things. 2) Thus he, 3) that never shocks you, 4) though he is seldom entertaining, is more 5) likely to keep your favour than he, who often entertains, and sometimes displeases you. (*Tatler.*)

6) In great undertakings, it is difficult 7) to please every body. This was an observation of the wise 8) Solon. (*Plutarch. Solon.*)

Prudence and caution are qualities 9) which rarely accompany a bad conscience. (*Sully.*)

Necessity is the usual snare which 10) makes 11) men fall into meanness. (*Tatler.*)

The highest act of the mind, is to possess itself with tranquillity, in imminent danger, and to have

1) Darin daß, or, dadurch daß. See Ex. p. 158, n. 1.

2) Ex. p. 197, n. 2. 5.

3) Ex. p. 41, n. 3. 6. p. 44, n. 2. p. 173, n. 1.

4) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

5) Say: 'Will sooner (ever) keep your favour.'

6) Ex. p. 157, n. 3. p. 78, n. 8. p. 79, n. 1. and 2. p. 88, n. 10.

7) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

8) Ex. p. 14, n. 2. and 3.

9) Ex. p. 173, n. 1.

10) *Makes* would not be the right expression, in German. Say: *compels*, or, *seduces*.

11) Ex. p. 9, n. 4. p. 165, n. 5. p. 93, n. 1.

its thoughts so free 1) as to act, at that time, without perplexity. (*Tatler*.)

The best speculations are those 2) which promise only moderate advantages, but are exempt from all risk, and guarded against all chances. (*Sully*.)

The application of the best remedies is 3) of no effect, 4) if the patient opposes them. (*Sully*.)

It is the greatest, and justest skill 5) in a man 6) of superior understanding to know 7), how to be on a level with his companions. (*Tatler*.)

All virtues are mediums, and have their extremes. (*Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson, p. 285, 4to. ed.*)

We are often punished for the sufferings, 8) which our imagination creates, by real afflictions, which teach us but too truly what misfortune is. (*Madame de Stael, Corinne*.)

1) Say : 'So that it acts.' Ex. p. 124. n. 4.
p. 125. n. 1. p. 145, n. 2.

2) Ex. p. 173, n. 1.

3) Ex. p. 96, n. 4. p. 97, n. 1.

4) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

5) Put this in the genitive case, without a preposition : 'of a man.'

6) Ex. p. 96, n. 4. p. 97, n. 1.

7) Ex. p. 125, n. 1. p. 145, n. 2.

8) Ex. p. 177, n. 2.

The conflict of interfering duties constitutes the nicest part of morality. (*Sir Wm. Jones*).

The fortune of many men, like some trees, never shows a flower 1).

2) One must be prepared 3) to expect 4) every thing from the disposition 5) of mankind. They are, in general, 6) attached to their duties, to society, to their kindred, by means of their hopes, and their advantages; not by benefits, good faith, and virtue. (*Sully*).

The expression of the countenance 7) exercises a great power over the human heart: and 8) when 9) you read in that countenance signs of a secret disapprobation 10), it always excites disquietude. (*Madame de Staël*).

1) *Sic et hominum multis fortuna sine flore est:*
Plin. N. H. XVI, 40. Ed. Bipont.

2) Ex. p. 45, n. 5. p. 141, n. 3.

3) Ex. p. 179, n. 4. and 5.

4) Ex. p. 141, n. 6.

5) Ex. p. 9, n. 4. p. 165, n. 5.

6) Ex. p. 190, n. 5.

7) *Ausüben*, verb compound separable. Ex. p. 61;
§ 6. p. 62, n. 1. p. 63, n. 1 and 2. p. 137, n. 3 and 6.

8) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

9) Ex. p. 45, n. 5. p. 141, n. 3.

10) Ex. p. 158, n. 5. p. 160, n. 1.

True humanity consists not in a squeamish ear, it consists 1) not in starting, and shrinking at such tales as these ; but in a disposition of heart to relieve misery. True humanity appertains rather to the mind, than to the nerves, and prompts 2) men to use real, and active endeavours to execute the actions 3) which it suggests. (*Wilberforce.*)

After all, 4) virtue is that which ensures, in the most certain manner, success to every great undertaking. For wisdom, equity, good discipline, order, courage, good fortune, are things, which virtue produces, in the succession, in which they are here named : and this is the whole connecting chain of 5) all actions, which are truly great. (*Sully.*)

6) One ought to reckon on the ingratitude of men, and yet not to omit to do them good. We must serve them, not 7) so much on their account, as 8) from a regard to those sacred duties, which

1) Ex. p. 158, n. 1. p. 205, n. 1.

2) Ex. p. 9, n. 4. p. 165, n. 5. p. 64, n. 3. p. 75, n. 3.
p. 133, n. 5.

3) Ex. p. 177, n. 2.

4) Ex. p. 11, n. 1. p. 93, n. 1. p. 60, n. 3.

5) Ex. p. 103, n. 2. p. 91, n. 5.

6) Ex. p. 45, n. 5. p. 141, n. 3.

7) *Not so much, nicht so wohl.*

8) Ex. p. 136, n. 3. p. 128, n. 1.

command us to 1) do so. The good which we do, is never lost. 2) If men forget it, 3) it will obtain its reward elsewhere. Besides 4) if the great mass should be ungrateful, 5) there 6) still will remain some virtuous 7) individuals, who 8) will not be insensible to your merit. (*Fénélon*.)

Wait for the end of a man's life, to estimate its value : the evening praises the day 9).

A wise man places no absolute reliance upon 10) any thing in this world 11).

12) Though every thing else is uncertain, 13) perishable, and changeable, 14) virtue alone is

1) Say, 'to do it,' or, 'to act so.'

2) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

3) Ex. p. 158, n. 5. p. 159, n. 4.

4) Ex. p. 150, n. 4. p. 151, n. 3. and 6. p. 162, n. 1.

5) Ex. p. 158, n. 5. p. 159, n. 5.

6) Ex. p. 148, n. 6. p. 187, n. 5. p. 159, n. 5.

7) Ex. p. 64, n. 3. p. 75, n. 3. p. 82, n. 2.

8) Ex. p. 184, n. 4.

9) *La vita al fin, e'l di loda la sera.* Petrarch.

10) *Any thing, irgend etwas.*

11) *Ma null' è al mondo in c'huomo saggio si fida.*

Petrarch.

12) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

13) *Perishable, vergänglich.*

14) Ex. p. 158, n. 5. p. 159, n. 4.

fixed with so deep a root, 1) that no power can shake it, or remove it from its foundation. (*Cicero.*)

Every evil 2) may easily 3) be checked in its origin; as it grows older, it acquires strength. (*Cicero.*)

4) Be firm in your resolutions, but consider well before you form them. 5) Weigh the favorable and unfavorable side of the 6) thing which is before you; but when you are come to a decision, 7) let nothing induce you to change. Without this 8) maxim, you will often be diverted from your best intentions, and 9) fail in the object, which you 10) ought to have attained. (*Frederic the Great.*)

11) Pain has 12) its pleasures, and danger its charms. (*Voltaire.*)

1) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

2) Ex. p. 71, n. 3. p. 81, n. 3.

3) Ex. p. 184, n. 1.

4) Ex. p. 183, n. 3.

5) To weigh, erwägen.

6) Die Sache.

7) Ex. p. 51, n. 8. p. 120, n. 6.

8) Maxim, die Grundregel.

9) To fail in a thing, eine Sache verfehlen.

10) Ex. p. 101, n. 5. p. 123, n. 3. p. 128, n. 4.

11) Ex. p. 11, n. 1. p. 60, n. 3. p. 93, n. 1.

12) Ex. p. 104, n. 7.

1) By a fatal abuse among men, the most perfect good sometimes becomes a source of evil.

(*Voltaire.*)

The difference between hurry, and 2) dispatch is, that the latter, though 3) as much 4) averse to inactivity, and indolence, as the former, yet takes no step, concerning which judgment is not consulted. These 5) two qualities are essentially different, but they are, nevertheless, frequently confounded. (*Sally.*)

Modesty in a man is never 6) to be allowed as a good quality, 7) but a weakness, if it suppresses his virtue, and hides it from the world, 8) when he has, at the same time, a mind to exert 9) himself. (*Tatler.*)

1) Ex. p. 78, n. 8. p. 79, n. 1. and 2. p. 88, n. 10. p. 157, n. 3.

2) Schnelligkeit, Geschwindigkeit.

3) As much, eben so.

4) Averse, feind. Ex. p. 99, n. 5. p. 101, n. 2. p. 169, n. 5.

5) Two, may be expressed by beide. Ex. p. 216, n. 8. p. 223, n. 2.

6) Ex. p. 74, n. 1. p. 94, n. 5. p. 174, n. 5.

7) Ex. p. 2, n. 4. p. 85, n. 5.

8) Ex. p. 85, n. 6.

9) To exert one's self, sich hervorthun.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than
1) those that are most forward 2) in doing them.

3) By taking revenge 4) a man is but even with
his enemy ; but 5) in passing it over, 6) he is his
superior.

Prosperity 7) gains friends, and adversity tries
them.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and
needs nothing to help it out. 8) It is always near
at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop
out, before we are aware : whereas a lie is trou-
blesome, and sets a 9) man's invention upon the
rack ; and one trick needs a great many more to
help it out.

1) Ex. p. 108, n. 5.

2) Say, 'to do them'. Ex. p. 121, n. 4. p. 186.
n. 2.

3) Say, 'when a man revenges himself.'

4) Ex. p. 45, n. 5. p. 141, n. 3.

5) Say, 'when he passes it over.'

6) Ex. p. 158, n. 5.

7) To gain, erwerben, verschaffen.

8) Ex. p. 104, n. 7.

9) Leave out this genitive case, and say, 'the In-
vention.'—*Invention*, die Erfindungskraft, To set upon the
rack, foltern.

The coin that is 1) most current in the world, is flattery; the only benefit 2) of which is, that 3) by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed 4) in what we 5) ought to be.

Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years; but wisdom is grey hair 6) unto man, and unspotted life is old age.

7) O blessed health! thou art above all gold, and treasure: 8) it is thou, 9) who enlargest the soul, and openest all its powers to receive instruction, and to relish virtue. 10) He that has thee, has little more to wish for—and he that is so wretched 11) as to want thee, wants 12) every thing with thee! (*Sterne.*)

1) Ex. p. 33, n. 2. *Current, gangbar.*

2) Ex. p. 45, n. 4.

3) Ex. p. 212, n. 3 and 5.

4) Say: 'in that which,' in dem was.

5) Ex. p. 113, n. 4. p. 123, n. 3. p. 128, n. 4.

6) Ex. p. 134, n. 2.

7) Ex. p. 167, n. 6.

8) Say: 'thou art it.'

9) Ex. p. 42, n. 7.

10) Ex. p. 44. n. 1. p. 113, n. 1. p. 173, n. 2.

11) Leave out *as*, and put the infinitive with *zu*; or change *as* into *that*, with the indicative mood following.

12) Ex. p. 141, n. 6.

SECTION II.

FABLES.

§. 1.

The Eagle, and his 1) young ones.

An eagle, with his young ones, flew 2) up to the clouds. How steadfastly 3) you look at the sun, 4) said they to their father: 5) it does not dazzle you. Children, 6) answered the king of the birds, my father, grand-father, and great grand-father have 7) looked at it, in the same manner: follow their example, and 8) mine; and you will never be compelled to bend down your eyes.

1) Ex. p. 105, n. 6. p. 106, n. 5.

2) *Sinauffliegen*, verb compound separable, Ex. p. 187, n. 3.

3) It will be most proper to use the second personal pronoun. See the pronouns of address. Gr. p. 202, No. 2.

4) Ex. p. 158, n. 3.

5) Gr. p. 115, l. 10.

6) Ex. p. 158, n. 3.

7) Ex. p. 187, n. 3.

8) Ex. p. 40, n. 2 and 3.

Instruction, and good example complete the
1) outlines of nature.

§ 2.

The Ass, and 2) the Wild Boar.

An ass had the impertinence 3) to follow a wild boar, and to bray after him, for the 4) purpose of insulting him. The noble animal 5) perceiving from whence the injury proceeded, 6) quietly continued its pace 7) without honouring Longear with the least attention.

Silence, and contempt are the best weapons, 8) which a sensible man can employ against a blockhead.

1) Die Grundzüge.

2) Ex. p. 92, n. 4.

3) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

4) Ex. p. 58, n. 5. p. 189, n. 2. p. 106, n. 6.
p. 123, n. 5. p. 156, n. 1.

5) Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132, n. 1.

6) Ex. p. 192, n. 1. p. 86, n. 8. p. 93, n. 2.

7) Ex. p. 56, n. 1. p. 124, n. 6. p. 145, n. 1.

8) Ex. p. 173, n. 1. p. 184, n. 1.

§. 3.

The Sheep, and the Thorn-bush.

A sheep, 1) being separated from the flock, was overtaken by a storm. 2) For the purpose of obtaining shelter, it placed itself under a thorn-bush, and remained there, 3) till the rain was over. It gained its end 4) of escaping the rain; but the poor creature left behind 5) a great deal 6) of wool.

Thus a law suit 7) often procures the desired object, but at an expence far above its value.

§ 4.

The two 8) Cocks.

Two cocks 9) were contending for the sove-

1) Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132, n. 1.

2) Ex. p. 58. n. 5. p. 106, n. 6.

3) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

4) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

5) *To leave behind*, zurücklassen. Ex. p. 62, n. 1. p. 187, n. 3.

6) Ex. p. 25, n. 7. p. 26, n. 1.

7) Ex. p. 93, n. 2. p. 107, n. 2.

8) *Two* may here be expressed by *die beiden*. Ex. p. 211, n. 5. p. 223, n. 2.

9) Ex. p. 51, n. 9. p. 70. n. 2.

reignty of a dunghill. The combat was fierce, and bloody : at last, 1) one betook himself to flight, 2) while the conqueror, 3) perched on the roof of a barn, loudly 4) proclaimed his glory. A vulture, who 5) was hovering in the air, heard the voice, saw the cock, pounced upon him, and 6) carried him off in his claws.

7) Be not elated, 8) and overbearing in prosperity.

§ 5.

The Sportsman, and his Dog.

A sportsman, 9) accompanied by his dog, saw a snipe, and, at the same instant, a covey 10) of

1) Ex. p. 36, n. *.

2) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

3) Say, 'on the roof of a house perched'; the preterite participle last.

4) To proclaim verkündigen.

5) Ex. p. 51, n. 9. p. 70, n. 2.

6) Ex. p. 62, n. 1. p. 187, n. 3.

7) Ex. p. 183, n. 3.

8) Stolz und übermüthig.

9) Say : 'by his dog accompanied.' See note 3.

10) Eine Rette Rebhühner. Ex. p. 13, n. 3.

partridges. 1) Perplexed at this circumstance, he tried 2) to aim 3) both at the snipe, and the partridges, and hit neither the one, nor the others. My good master, observed the dog, 4) you should not have aimed at two objects, at once. 5) Had you not been misled by the hope 6) of shooting the partridges, 7) you would not have missed the snipe. 8) A person seldom succeeds in his pursuits, if 9) he divides his attention.

§ 6.

The Lion, the Tiger, and the Fox. 10)

A lion, and a tiger 11), being quite exhausted

1) Ex. p. 217, n. 3 and 9.

2) Say : 'tried he.' Ex. p. 156, n. 2.

3) Ex. p. 85, n. 1.

4) Ex. p. 214, n. 3. p. 180, n. 4. p. 181, n. 1.

5) Ex. p. 151, n. 3. 6. p. 162, n. 1.

6) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

7) Ex. p. 159, n. 4 and 5.

8) Ex. p. 45, n. 5.

9) Say : man.

10) Ex. p. 92, n. 4.

11) Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132, n. 1.

by a conflict, 1) in which they had engaged for the prize of a fawn, found themselves unable to 2) continue the fight, and sank breathless on the ground. While they were in this situation, 3) a fox came, and carried off their prey, without (4 5) either of the combatants being able to oppose him. Brother, said the lion to the tiger, this is the fruit of our quarrel: it has placed us both out of condition to hinder this thief 6) from stealing what was ours. He has outwitted us both.

When two fools quarrel, they generally become the dupes of their silly contentions; and 7) a third person reaps the benefit.

1) Worin. Ex. p. 45, n. 4.

2) Fortsetzen. Ex. p. 189, n. 1.

3) Ex. p. 158, n. 5.

4) Say: 'without that (ohne daß) either of the combatants able was to oppose him.'

5) The adjective *either*, in this situation, has no correspondent term in German. Say here, weder der eine noch der andere.

6) Say: 'to steal;' the infinitive with zu, instead of the participle with a preposition. See Gr. p. 420, l. 9. and l. 14.

7) A third person, ein dritter.

§. 7.

The Boy, and the Butterfly.

A boy, who was 1) walking in a garden, perceived a butterfly ; and being attracted by the beauty of its colours, 2) began to pursue it. The fugitive, 3) for a long time, eluded the activity of his pursuer ; at last, 4) however, it entered the cup of a tulip, 5) to repose, and to sip the sweetness of that flower. The boy 6) now eagerly ran forward, and 7), with a violent grasp, secured the prisoner ; but, 8) at the same time, crushed its delicate wings. The conquest 9) thus became useless, and the gratification, which had been expected from the possession, was ruined.

1) Ex. p. 51, n. 9. p. 70, n. 2.

2) Ex. p. 186, n. 3.

3) *For a long time*, lange. Ex. p. 192, n. 1 and 2.

4) *After*.

5) *Employ um*. Ex. p. 58, n. 5. p. 106, n. 6.

6) Ex. p. 192, n. 1. and 2.

7) Ex. p. 191, n. *. p. 193, n. 6.

8) *Zugleich*.

9) *Auf diese Art*. Ex. p. 225, n. 4. p. 228, n. 5.

1) Pleasure, in the moral world, is 2) like that butterfly : it is attractive, 3) while we pursue it ; but if it is seized upon with too much ardour, it is destroyed, before we can enjoy it.

§ 8.

The Heron.

A heron 4), one day, passed by a fishpond, and saw several carp, and pike, which he might have taken. But he 5) happened not to be in a humour to eat, and he proceeded. After some time 6), he felt his appetite improved, and 7) returned to the place, where he had observed the pike, and carp ; but

1) Ex. p. 93, n. 1. p. 11, n. 1.

2) Ex. p. 101, n. 2. p. 169, n. 5.

3) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

4) *Cineſ Tages.* Ex. p. 138, n. 1.

5) The verb *to happen*, with an infinitive following, is not within the German idiom. To answer it, in some degree, adverbs must be resorted to, as here, *gerade*. *Er war gerade nicht bey der Laune zu eſſen.*

6) Ex. p. 157, n. 3.

7) Ex. p. 62, n. 1. p. 187, n. 3.

they were now gone. He 1) only perceived 2) a few tench, which he despised. He 3) therefore, delayed 4) his meal, and came again, after a little interval. But his disappointment was great, when 5) he found, that 6) even the tench had disappeared, and that nothing was within his reach but 7) a gudgeon. He was too proud to put up 8) with this wretched little fish, and would not touch it. In the mean while, his hunger increased, and became, at last, so pressing, that it superseded 9) all choice. The unfortunate heron could get nothing 10) but a snail, and was compelled to swallow it.

11) Be not conceited, and capricious: this is one lesson, which the fable furnishes. But ano-

1) *Only* bloß, nur, is one of those adverbs, which are placed before the object. Ex. p. 93, n. 2. p. 107, n. 2. p. 192, n. 2.

2) *Einige*, or *ein paar*. See Gr. p. 148, l. 16.

3) Ex. p. 197, n. 4.

4) Ex. p. 62, n. 1. p. 187, n. 3.

5) Ex. p. 85, n. 6.

6) *Selbst*. Ex. p. 116, n. 1.

7) Ex. p. 149, n. 3.

8) *To put up with*, sich begnügen.

9) *To supersede*, hintansetzen. Ex. p. 188, n. 5.

10) Ex. p. 149, n. 3.

11) Ex. p. 183, n. 3.

ther 1) may likewise be derived from it, namely, that it is wrong to neglect opportunities by delay.

§. 9.

The two 2) Books.

In a bookseller's shop, 3) a fine new book, 4) bound in Morocco, 5) was standing on the shelf near an old volume, in a decayed parchment binding. The new and elegant book was indignant to be in such company, and desired that the old book 6) should be removed. The latter, 7) in vain, remonstrated, and appealed to its intrinsic merits. It said, I have passed through 8) several editions, and always been esteemed by the learned and wise: but I know not 9) what thy fate, 10) notwithstanding

1) Ex. p. 71, n. 3. p. 81, n. 3.

2) Ex. p. 211, n. 5. p. 216, n. 8.

3) Ex. p. 157, n. 3.

4) Say: 'a fine, new, in morocco bound book.'

Ex. p. 75, n. 5.

5) Ex. p. 51, n. 9. p. 70, n. 2.

6) Ex. p. 72. n. 4.

7) Ex. p. 192, n. 1.

8) Mehrere.

9) Ex. p. 173, n. 4. p. 175, n. 3.

10) Ex. p. 77, n. 2.

the pride, which thou showest, will be in the world. Expostulation, 1) however, was without effect; and the new book persisted in its disdain. Not long after this conversation, 2) a man entered the shop, and directed his attention to those two books. He took down the new 3) one, which contained some trifling, and miserable poetry, and put it back with contempt: but when he looked at the old volume, he expressed his admiration and regard; and 4) immediately purchased it. For 5) its contents were rare, and valuable.

The 6) exterior does not constitute the merit of the man, 7) but the qualities of his mind, and his heart alone can entitle him to esteem.

§ 10.

The Raven, and the Falcon.

A young raven, who was in the vigour of his

1) Ex. p. 220, n. 4.

2) Ex. p. 157, n. 3.

3) Ex. p. 42, n. 1.

4) Ex. p. 192, n. 1.

5) Ex. p. 105, n. 6. p. 140, n. 5.

6) Das Neußere. Ex. p. 26, n. 4.

7) Ex. p. 2, n. 4. p. 85, n. 5. p. 151, n. 8.

life, met 1) one day, in his travels 2), with an old raven, who was infirm, and incapable 3) of flying about. For this reason, he remained quiet in the hole of a rock. A charitable falcon brought him food, and 4) thus supported his existence. The young raven was surprized at the sight, and longed himself for this easy, and convenient mode of living. 5) Recollecting, 6) what trouble it often cost him to obtain his daily sustenance, he determined to follow the example of the old raven, and trust to the charity of some well disposed creature, for his support. Like the former, he chose a hole for his abode, and 7) retiring into it, waited with patience. But no supplies arrived. He fasted a long time, and was, at last, so much tormented with hunger, that he resolved 8) to go in search of food himself. This

1) Ex. p. 221, n. 4.

2) Auf seinen Reisen.

3) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

4) Ex. p. 220, n. 9. p. 228, n. 5.

5) Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132, n. 1.

6) Ex. p. 173, n. 4. p. 175, n. 3. 4. 5.

7) Say : 'when he had retired into it.' Ex. p. 72, n. 1 p. 132, n. 1.

8) To go in search of, suchen. Ex. p. 124, n. 1.

expedient came too late. He was weakened by his abstinence, and scarcely able to move. In this state, 1) he lingered for a while, and then died.

We 2) ought to trust to Providence, but not to tempt it.

§ 11.

The Farmer, the Huntsman, and the Stag.

A stag 3) having been severely chased, 4) arrived breathless at a farm house, and entreated the farmer 5) to allow him a place of concealment. The man promised it. Soon after, 6) the hunter approached, and asked the farmer, 7) whether he had seen the stag. No, said he; he 8) did not come this way. But while 9) he was saying this, 10) he treacherously 11) pointed with his finger to

1) Ex. p. 157, n. 3.

2) Ex. p. 101, n. 5. p. 123, n. 3. p. 128, n. 4.

3) Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132, n. 1.

4) Ex. p. 187, n. 3.

5) Ex. p. 124, n. 1.

6) Ex. p. 156, n. 3.

7) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

8) Ex. p. 51, n. 10. p. 65, n. 3. p. 87, n. 7.

9) Ex. p. 51, n. 9. p. 70, n. 2.

10) Ex. p. 158, n. 5.

11) Treacherously, verrätherischer Weise. Ex. p. 139.

the place 1) where the poor animal was hidden. 2) Fortunately, the huntsman did not notice this hint, but rode off. The stag 3) immediately, quitted his lurking place, and fled. Whither art 4) thou running? 5) cried the farmer. Doest 6) thou then leave me, as thy enemy, after I have afforded thee protection? Is this thy gratitude for my kindness? Yes, replied the stag; 7) had thy finger been, as 8) humane, as thy tongue 9), I should be grateful; but such double dealers, as thou, deserve nothing, 10) but detestation, 11) and contempt.

Duplicity is a thing, which is too frequently met with, in the world: and assurances 12) of good will, and friendship, are not always founded upon sincerity, and truth.

1) Ex. p. 174, n. 1. 2. 3. 4.

2) Ex. p. 139, n. 1. p. 156, n. 3.

3) Ex. p. 192, n. 1. 2.

4) Ex. p. 51, n. 9. p. 70, n. 2.

5) Ex. p. 158, n. 3.

6) Ex. p. 51, n. 10. p. 65, n. 3. p. 87, n. 7.

7) Ex. p. 116, n. 4. p. 162, n. 1.

8) Ex. p. 148, n. 7.

9) Ex. p. 159, n. 5.

10) Ex. p. 149, n. 3.

11) Ex. p. 3, n. 4.

12) Ex. p. 96, n. 2.

SECTION III.

PIECES FROM HISTORY.

§ 1.

Character of 1) Alfred, from 2) Hume.

The merit of this prince, both 3) in private and public life, may 4) with advantage 5) be set in opposition to that 6) of any monarch, or citizen, which the annals of any age, or any nation, can present to us. He seems, indeed, to be the complete model of that perfect character, which, under the denomination of a sage, 7) or wise man, the philosophers have been fond 8) of delineating, rather as a fiction of their imagination, than in

1) Ex. p. 96, n. 2 and 3.

2) Ex. p. 136, n. 3.

3) Ex. p. 85, n. 1.

4) Ex. p. 71, n. 3. p. 81, n. 3.

5) *With advantage, auf eine vortheilhafte Weise.*

Ex. p. 220, n. 9. p. 225, n. 4.

6) Ex. p. 71, n. 4. p. 107, n. 4.

7) *A sage, ein aufgeklärter Mann.*

8) Ex. p. 146, n. 2.

1) hopes 2) of ever seeing it reduced to 3) practice : so happily were all his virtues tempered together, so justly were they blended, and so powerfully did 4) each prevent the other 5) from exceeding its proper bounds.

He knew 6) how to conciliate the most enterprising spirit with the coolest moderation ; the most obstinate perseverance with the easiest flexibility ; the most severe justice with the greatest lenity ; the greatest rigour in 7) command with the greatest affability of deportment ; the highest capacity, and inclination for science, with the most shining talents for action.

His civil and military virtues are almost equally the objects of our admiration, excepting only, that the former 8) being more rare among princes 9) as

1) Say : ' in the hope.'

2) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

3) *Practice*, die Wirklichkeit.

4) Ex. p. 51, n. 10. p. 65, n. 3. p. 87, n. 7.

5) See Gr. p. 420, l. 14. Ex. p. 219, n. 5.

6) Ex. p. 125, n. 1 and 2. p. 145, n. 2.

7) Say : ' in the command ;' im (in dem) Befehle.

Ex. p. 81, n. 1.

8) Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132, n. 1. p. 225, n. 7.

9) Ex. p. 2, n. 3. p. 84, n. 7.

well as more useful, seem chiefly to challenge our applause. 1) Nature 2) also, as if desirous that so bright a production of her skill should be set in the fairest light, had bestowed on him all bodily accomplishments, vigour of limbs, dignity of shape and air, and a pleasant, engaging, and open countenance.

3) Fortune alone, by throwing 4) him into that barbarous age, deprived him of historians, 5) worthy 6) to transmit his fame to posterity; and we wish 7) to see him delineated in more lively colours, and with more particular strokes, that we 8) may at least perceive some of those small specks, from which, as 9) a man, 10) it is impossible, he could be entirely exempted.

1) Ex. p. 11, n. 1. p. 60, n. 3. p. 93, n. 1.

2) Ex. p. 158, n. 2.

3) Ex. p. 11, n. 1. p. 93, n. 1.

4) Ex. p. 158, n. 1. p. 205, n. 1. Dadurch daß.

5) Ex. p. 168, n. 2. The adjective may be put in opposition, or a relative member formed. See Gr. p. 373, No. 2. Ex. p. 98, n. 3. 6.

6) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

7) Ex. p. 124, n. 1.

8) Ex. p. 49, n. 3.

9) Ex. p. 9, n. 4.

10) Form this phrase into an adverb, unmöglich.

§ 2.

The Resignation of the Emperor Charles 1) the Fifth; from Robertson.

Charles 2) resolved to resign his kingdoms to his son, with a solemnity 3) suitable to the importance of the transaction; and to perform this last act of sovereignty with such formal pomp, 4) as might leave an indelible impression on the minds, not only of his subjects, 5) but of his successor.

6) Having assembled the states of the Low-Countries at Brussels, on the 25th of October 1555, 7) Charles seated himself, for the last time, in the

1) Ex. p. 15, n. 6 and 7.

2) Ex. p. 124, n. 1.

3) Ex. p. 101, n. 2. p. 99, n. 5. p. 169, n. 5. Say: 'a to the importance of the transaction suitable solemnity;' and compare Ex. p. 170, n. 1. p. 223, n. 4.

4) *As* after *such*, is expressed by the relative pronoun, or by the conjunction *that*. 'Such formal pomp, *which* might—or, 'such formal pomp, *that* it might leave.'

5) Ex. p. 2, n. 4.

6) Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132, n. 1. p. 225, n. 7.

7) Ex. p. 158, n. 5.

chair of state; 1) on one side of 2) which was placed his son, and on the other his sister, the Queen 3) of Hungary, 4) regent of the Netherlands; with a splendid retinue of the grandees of Spain, and princes of the Empire, 5) standing behind him.

The President of the Council of Flanders, 6) by his command, explained, in 7) a few words, his intention 8) in calling this extraordinary meet-

1) Prep. auf. See Gr. p. 346, l. 13.

2) The relative turn, which is here used, cannot well be admitted, in German. Say: 'on one side of it (desselben)'—substituting a demonstrative pronoun.

3) Ex. p. 96, n. 3.

4) Ex. p. 95, n. 3.

5) Say: 'who stood behind him.' Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132, n. 1. p. 225, n. 5 and 7.

6) Ex. p. 193, n. 6.

7) Ex. p. 154, n. 4.

8) The participle cannot be thus used, in German. The infinitive of the verb must be employed substantively. Ex. p. 5, n. 1. p. 70, n. 3. p. 73, n. 8. p. 138, n. 3. p. 187, n. 2. Or another substantive must be resorted to, as here, die Berufung oder Zusammenrufung. In, here to be rendered bey, prep. dat. bey der Berufung.

ing of the states. He, 1) then, read the instrument of resignation, by which 2) Charles surrendered to his son Philip all his territories, jurisdiction, and authority, in the Low-Countries; 3) absolving his subjects there, from their oath of allegiance to him, which he required them to transfer to Philip, his lawful heir, and to serve him with the same loyalty, and zeal, which they had manifested during so long a course of years, 4) in support of his government.

Charles, 5) then, rose from his seat, and leaning on the shoulder of the Prince of Orange, 6) because he was unable 7) to stand without support, he addressed himself to the audience, and 8) from a paper, which he held in his hand, 9) in order to assist his memory, he recounted with dignity, but without ostentation, all the great things, which he

1) Ex. p. 192, n. 1 and 2.

2) *Whereby, wodurch.* Ex. p. 45, n. 4. p. 174, n. 11.

3) Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132, n. 1.

4) *Zur Unterstützung, zur Aufrechthaltung.*

5) Ex. p. 192, n. 1 and 2.

6) Ex. p. 176, n. 8. p. 196, n. 3.

7) Ex. p. 179, n. 4 and 5.

8) Ex. p. 193, n. 6.

9) Ex. p. 58, n. 5. p. 103, n. 6. p. 123, n. 5.

had undertaken, and performed, since the commencement of his administration.

1) As soon as he had finished this long 2) address to his subjects, and to their new sovereign, he sunk into the chair, exhausted, and 3) ready to faint with the fatigue of such an extraordinary effort. During his discourse, 4) the whole audience melted into tears; some 5) from admiration of his 6) magnanimity; others softened by the expressions of tenderness towards his son, and of love to his people; and all were 7) affected with the deepest sorrow, 8) at losing a sovereign, who had distinguished the Netherlands, his native country, with particular marks of his regard, and attachment.

1) Ex. p. 176. n. 3. p. 196, n. 3.

2) *Address*, die Anrede.

3) *Ready*, im Begriff.

4) Ex. p. 157, n. 3.

5) Ex. p. 128, n. 1. p. 136, n. 3.

6) *Magnanimity*, die Großmuth, der Edelmuth.

7) *Affected*, gerührt.

8) Say: 'that they should lose.' Ex. p. 72, n. 1.
p. 132, n. 1. p. 225, n. 5 and 7. p. 232, n. 5 and 8.

1) A few weeks afterwards, 2) Charles, 3) in an assembly, no less splendid, resigned to his son the crowns of Spain, with all the territories, 4) depending on them, 5) both in the Old, and in the New World. Of all these vast possessions 6) he reserved nothing 7) to himself, but an annual pension of 8) an hundred thousand crowns 9), to defray the charges of his family, and to afford him a small sum for acts of beneficence, and charity.

1) Ex. p. 154, n. 4.

2) The subject after the verb, in the same manner as if an adverb, or a preposition, with its case, commenced the sentence. The words: 'A few weeks afterwards,' are a sort of adverbial cases. Ex. p. 139, n. 3.

3) Ex. p. 193, n. 6.

4) Say: 'which depended on them;' or, convert the participle *depending*, into an adjective, *dependent*, *abhângig*, thus: 'all the on them dependent territories.' *On them, davon.* Ex. p. 42, n. 4.

5) Ex. p. 85, n. 1.

6) Ex. p. 157, n. 3.

7) Für sich.

8) Ex. p. 9, n. 1. p. 35, n. 3.

9) Ex. p. 123, n. 2.

§ 3.

Character of 1) Queen Elizabeth, by Hume.

2) There are few great personages in 3) history who have been more exposed to the calumnies of enemies, and the adulation of friends, than Queen Elizabeth; and yet there is scarce any 4) whose reputation has been more certainly determined, by the unanimous consent of posterity. The unusual length of her administration, and the strong features of her character, were able to overcome all prejudices; and 5) obliging her detractors to abate much of their invectives, and her admirers somewhat their panegyrics, have, at last, in spite of political factions, and what is more, of religious animosities, produced an uniform judgment with regard to her conduct. Her vigour, her constancy, her 6) magnanimity, her penetration, and vigilance,

1) Say: 'the Queen.' Ex. p. 93. n. 3.

2) Ex. p. 115, n. 5.

3) Ex. p. 93, n. 3.

4) Ex. p. 108, n. 2.

5) Say: 'while (indem) they obliged.' Ex. p. 72, n. 1. p. 132. n. 1. p. 225, n. 7. p. 232, n. 5 and 8. p. 235. n. 4.

6) Ex. p. 234, n. 6.

are 1) allowed to merit the highest praise, and appear not to have been surpassed by 2) any person who ever filled a throne. 3) A conduct less vigorous, less imperious, more sincere, more indulgent to her people, would have been requisite to form a perfect character. By the force of her mind, 4) she controuled all her more active and stronger qualities, and prevented them 5) from running into excess. Her heroism was exempt from all temerity, her frugality from avarice, her friendship from partiality, her active spirit from turbulence, and a vain ambition. She guarded not herself with equal care, or equal success, from lesser infirmities, the rivalship

1) *Are allowed to merit.* This construction cannot well be imitated, in German. The sense must be expressed in some other manner, for instance: 'Incontrovertibly merit,' or, 'merit, as is universally acknowledged.'

2) *Von irgend einem Sterblichen.* The word *Person* could not be admissible, in German.

3) *Character.*

4) *Ex. p. 157, n. 3.*

5) *Say: 'prevented, that they did not run into excess.'* To *prevent*, *verhüten*, to be used without an accusative following. *Ex. p. 219, n. 6. p. 229, n. 5.*

of beauty, the desire of admiration, the jealousy of love, and the sallies of anger.

Her singular talents for government were founded 1) equally 2) on her temper, and on her capacity. 3) Endowed with a great 4) command of herself, she obtained an uncontrouled ascendant over her people; and while she merited all their esteem by her real virtues, she also engaged their affection by her pretended 5) ones.

Few sovereigns of England succeeded to the throne in more difficult circumstances: and none ever conducted the government with such uniform success, and felicity. Though 6) unacquainted with the practice of toleration, the true secret 7) for

1) *Equally*—and, eben sowohl—als.

2) *On*, auf. Ex. p. 232, n. 1.

3) It will be most suitable to the German idiom to say: ‘*As* (da) she was endowed with a great command of herself.’

4) *Herrschaft über sich selbst*.

5) Say: ‘those, which were only pretended.’ Ex. p. 42, n. 1.

6) Say: ‘Though she was unacquainted.’ Ex. p. 82, n. 1. p. 88, n. 1. p. 177, n. 3.

7) Say: ‘to manage’ Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

managing religious factions, she preserved her people by her superior providence, from those confusions, in which theological controversy had involved all the neighbouring nations: and though her enemies were the most powerful princes in Europe, the most active, the most enterprizing, the least scrupulous, 1) she was able, by her vigour, to make deep impressions 2) on their states; 3) her own greatness meanwhile untouched, and unimpaired.

The wise ministers, and brave warriors, who flourished during her reign, share the praise of her success; but 4) instead of lessening the applause

1) Subsequent member with *so*. Ex. p. 82, n. 4. The conjunctions *doch*, *dennoch*, *demungeachtet*, signifying *yet*, *nevertheless*, *notwithstanding*, are generally made use of, in the subsequent member, when the antecedent begins with *though*, *although*. See Gr. p. 356, l. 24.

2) *Auf*. Ex. p. 112, n. 2. p. 232, n. 1. p. 238, n. 2.

3) These absolute cases cannot, in German, be admitted. Say: 'While her own greatness remained untouched, and unimpaired.'

4) *Instead*, *statt*, *anstatt*, like *ohne*, may, in German, be followed by the infinitive with *zu*. Ex. p. 56, n. 1. p. 124, n. 6. p. 145, n. 1. Or, the conjunction *that* may be employed after it. 'Instead that it should lessen'—in a way similar to Ex. p. 219, n. 4.

due to her, they make great addition to it. 1) They owed all 2) of them their advancement to her choice, they were supported by her constancy; and with all their ability, 3) they were never able to acquire any undue ascendant over her. In her court, in her family, in her kingdom, she remained equally mistress.

The force of the tender passions was great over her, but the force of her mind was still superior; and the combat which her victory visibly cost her, serves only 4) to display the firmness of her resolution, and the loftiness of her ambitious sentiments.

1) *To owe*, in this sense : zu verdanken haben.

2) Leave out the genitive, *of them*, and say merely, alle. Gr. p. 375, l. 11. Ex. p. 103, n. 7.

3) Ex. p. 157, n. 3.

4) Ex. p. 124, n. 1.

SECTION IV.

EPISTOLARY SPECIMENS*.

§ 1.

My good 1) friend,

* This branch of composition might have been greatly enlarged, and conducted through all the variety of character, to which it is naturally subject. But that view of the subject could not possibly be followed, in this work. The few specimens that are given, are merely to be considered as an opening of the matter, and an invitation to the teacher to extend, and diversify the practice of letter-writing, with his pupils. There are peculiarities in the epistolary forms of different nations, which result from their respective manners. They consist in the mode of address, and the tenour of phraseology which prevails. To write with propriety, in any language, these particulars must be observed; and there is no great difficulty in acquiring the necessary experience. There is, however, no room, to dwell upon such a topic, in this place. It must be sufficient to have awakened the attention of the student to that circumstance. He will do well to read over a passage in the Grammar, p. 202. No. 2. relative to the mode of address, usual among the Germans.

1) The epithets in use must be attended to. 'My good friend,' in the sense here meant, would not corres-

Y

There 1) are so many occasions, 2) upon which the active offices of friendship are demanded, that we 3) ought well to consider, before we enter into those mutual obligations, which that sacred compact imposes. I speak not of that superficial and trivial connection, which is often, in the world, improperly dignified by that name, and is only 4) calculated for temporary, and selfish purposes; but of that moral sympathy, and union of souls, which, where it exists, forms one of the most 5) exquisite blessings, of which human nature is susceptible. 6) Such, my dear friend, have always been the sensations, which I have experienced in my in-

pond with the German idiom. Other adjectives, such as *lieb*, *werth*, *theuer*, *geliebt*, or the same in the superlative degree, are generally employed. It is to be recommended, that before a person begins to write letters, he should peruse some samples of epistolary composition, in that language.

1) Ex. p. 115, n. 5.

2) *Bey welchen*, or *wobey*. Ex. p. 45, n. 4.

3) *Ought*, *sollten*. Ex. p. 128, n. 4. p. 72, n. 4.

4) *Berechnet*.

5) *Ausgesucht*. Ex. p. 75, n. 1.

6) *Such*, in the adverbial form, cannot be rendered by *solch*: it is to be expressed by *so*, or *von dieser Art*.

tercourse with you: and I am convinced, 1) your feelings towards me bear a similar character. With these impressions, it 2) grieves me, that 3) I shall perhaps be compelled to make you the sharer of a heavy misfortune, which threatens to befall me; and to have recourse to your assistance in a situation, which may 4) involve you likewise in inconvenience, and difficulty. But 5) should I not offend you, if I were 6) to sink without 7) grasping your friendly hand, for the chance 8) of being saved? I will acquaint you, in my next letter, with the particular circumstances, which have excited these general reflections. Till then, sweet Hope, 9) come and animate my heart: and you, my beloved friend, farewell! and think with affection of your unhappy, and faithful L.

1) Ex. p. 150, n. 4. 5. p. 151, n. 1. 7. p. 182, n. 1 p. 116, n. 4.

2) Ex. p. 134, n. 1. p. 157, n. 3.

3) Ex. p. 185, n. 1. 2.

4) Ex. p. 114, n. 3.

5) The first Future Conditional.

6) Say: 'Should sink', *soûte*. Ex. p. 89, n. 5.

7) Ex. p. 56, n. 1.

8) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

9) Ex. p. 183, n. 3.

§ 2.

Sir, 1)

The subject, 2) upon which I had the honour to address you 3) some time ago, seems to require a farther explanation. The man, 4) in whose behalf I solicited your vote, is in every respect qualified for the office. I have since discovered, that not only his learning, and his manners, would entitle him to your favour; 5) but that also his experience, in that particular line of employment, would afford a sufficient ground 6) for his election. I know 7) him, besides, to be a 8) most worthy cha-

1) In a general way, *Sir*, may be expressed by *Mein Herr*. If the person, written to, is invested with any particular rank, or office, the title of that rank, or office, with some accompanying epithet, is made use of; as: *Hochgeehrtester Herr Secretär*, Honoured Mr. Secretary.

2) *Whereupon*, *worüber*. Ex. p. 45, n. 4.

3) *Vor einiger Zeit*. Ex. p. 57, n. 5. p. 141, n. 2.

4) *In whose behalf*, *für den*, or *für welchen*.

5) Ex. p. 2, n. 4.

6) *Zu*. See Gr. p. 350, l. 2.

7) Say: 'I know besides, that he is.' Ex. p. 124, n. 4.

8) Ex. p. 32, n. 1. p. 190, n. 4.

racter ; and he is connected with 1) persons, for whom I entertain the highest regard. All these motives induce me to say that, by 2) supporting his application, you will confer a great obligation upon, Sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant.

M.

§ 3.

Madam, 3)

I have scarce words to thank you for the great goodness, with which you have received my ne-

1) *Persons, Leute.*

2) Ex. p. 205, n. 1. p. 230, n. 4.

3) The French term, *Madame*, has long prevailed in the German language : it is to be hoped, that it will, in time, with every thing foreign, be entirely abolished. The word *Frau*, for married women, may, in many instances, even now, be substituted, especially as the wife participates, in German, in the official, or professional title of the husband ; for example : *Frau Doctorinn, Frau Professorinn*: which, when accompanied by some epithet of honour, or respect, answers every purpose of courtesy. For unmarried women a similar mode of address may be found. See Campe's Dictionary, in the words *Madame*, and *Mademoiselle*.

phew. He speaks of the manner, 1) in which he is treated by you, and your family, in terms of enthusiasm. Accept 2) my sincere acknowledgments for this mark of your friendship; and be persuaded, that nothing would give me so much pleasure, as to find opportunities 3) of showing my gratitude by any service that I might 4) have it in my power to render to any of your friends.

I have the honour 5) to be, Madam,
Your much obliged, and most obedient servant.

§ 4.

My Dear Brother,

6) How long it is, since 7) you have written to me! What can be the cause of this persevering silence? I am led from conjecture into apprehension, from uncertainty into fear. 8) Something

1) *In which* (manner) *auf welche* (Art). Ex. p. 125, n. 2. p. 220, n. 9. p. 228, n. 5.

2) Ex. p. 183, n. 3. p. 188, n. 2.

3) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

4) Ex. p. 71, n. 3. p. 114, n. 3.

5) Ex. p. 122, n. 9.

6) See Gr. p. 424, l. 8.

7) Ex. p. 149, n. 4.

8) Ex. p. 39, n. 3. p. 106, n. 2. 3. 4. p. 155, n. 3.

must have occurred, which has hindered you 1) from only sending me a few 2) lines. The most obvious reason is, that you are ill; and 3) how that thought alarms me, 4) I cannot tell you. If I do not receive 5) any intelligence by the next post, 6) I shall set off, 7) to see with my own eyes, what it is, that has thus impeded your correspondence. If this letter gets to you, 8) inform me, 9) whether you have lately seen my mother, and how she does. She is not fond 10) of writing; but the last account 11) I had from herself, spoke favourably of her health. I am, thank God! at present, very well; and 12) should feel myself quite

1) Ex. p. 229, n. 5.

2) Ex. p. 222, n. 2.

3) Ex. p. 175, n. 3.

4) Ex. p. 161, n. 1.

5) *Not any*, fein.

6) Ex. p. 159, n. 4.

7) Ex. p. 123, n. 2.

8) Ex. p. 183, n. 3.

9) Ex. p. 175, n. 3.

10) Ex. p. 146, n. 2.

11) Ex. p. 44, n. 4.

12) Ex. p. 243, n. 5.

happy, if my uneasiness, concerning you, were removed. Therefore, if it is in your power, 1) write without delay 2) to your affectionate brother.

1) Ex. p. 183, n. 3.

2) To write to a person, an jemanden schreiben.

Prep. an. See Gr. p. 345, l. 25.

THE END.

Printed by J. B. G. VOGEL, 13, Poland Street, Oxford-Street.

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
MÜNCHEN

Nöhden, Georg Heinrich,

Exercises for writing German according to the rules of grammar

London 1809

L.germ. 190 g

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10584111-8